Paint War Exhibit—Page 7

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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871*

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Volume 144 No. 17 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — October 25, 1943



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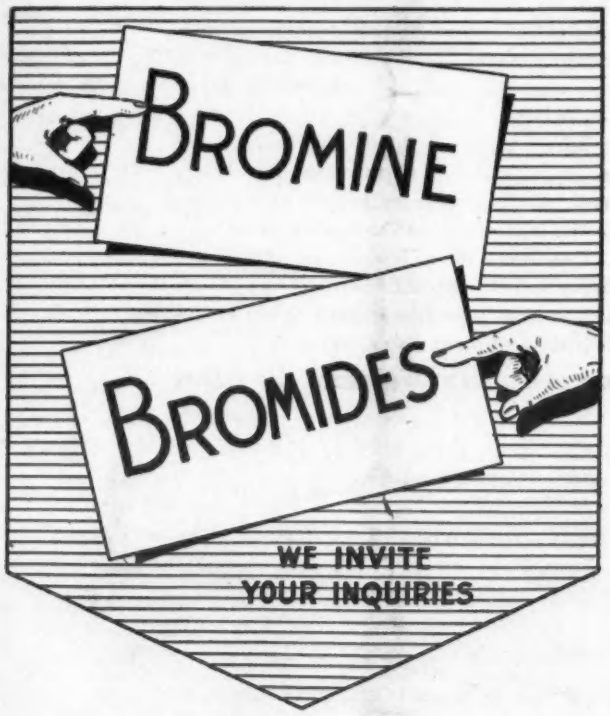


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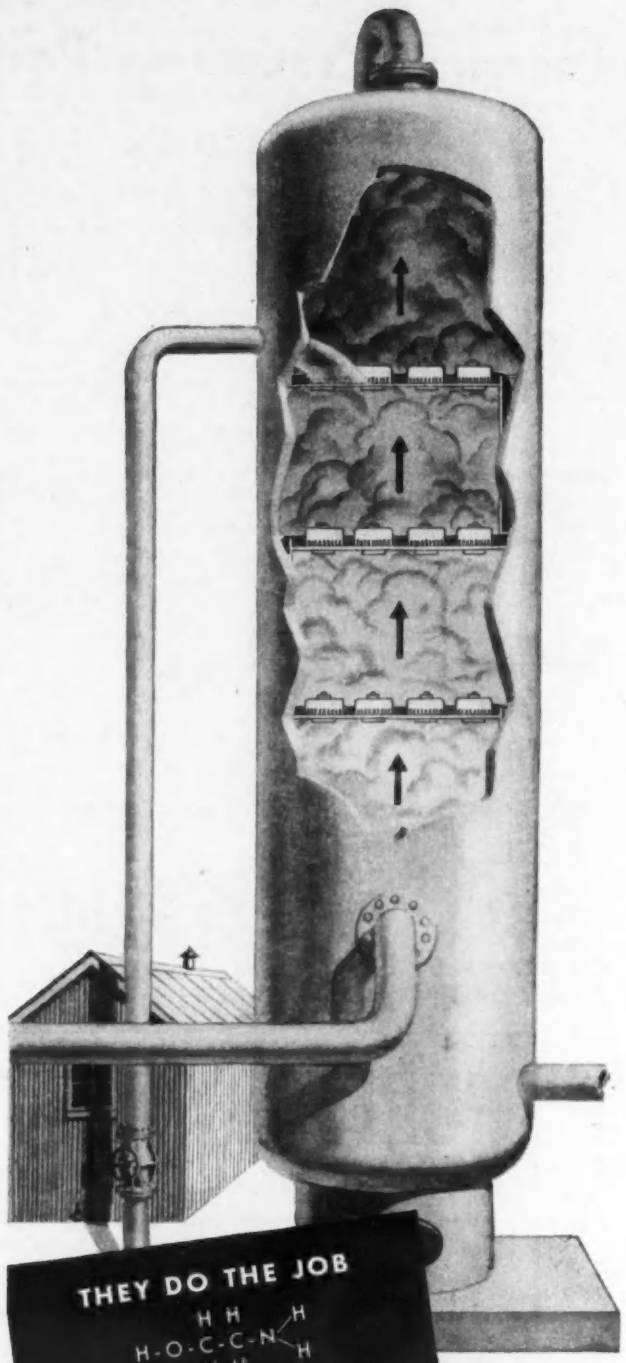


# Straining Trouble out of Natural Gas

***How two synthetic organic chemicals are solving a tough industrial problem***

Small amounts of water vapor and hydrogen sulfide in high-pressure natural gas transmission lines can give pipe line engineers lots of trouble. Water vapor combines with components of the gas to form "natural gas hydrates," which are solid at temperatures as high as 60°F. and thus clog the lines and seriously interfere with pipe line capacity. Hydrogen sulfide normally present in the gas causes corrosion in pipes, meters, valves, and burners.

Many methods were tried to get these troublemakers out of the gas, but the pipe line companies were looking for a better way.

The Diethylene Glycol made by the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation will pick up water; the Ethanolamines will combine with acid gases, such as $H_2S$. By using Diethylene Glycol and the Ethanolamines in efficient equipment both troublemakers are "strained" out of the gas, and the chemicals are purified for re-use.

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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*Founded 1871 by William O. Allison*

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 17 | October 25, 1943 | Volume 144

## Chemical Workers Show Slight Drop

### Employment Off 9 Percent —Payroll Total Shows Gain —Both Above 1942 Figures

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States decreased 9 percent between July 15 and August 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 13.5 percent above the corresponding level of 1942. Payrolls showed a drop of 6.7 percent between July 15 and August 15, and stood 37.1 percent above the corresponding level for the same period last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries

*—Continued on page 58*

—O-P-D—

## N.P.V.L.A. Convention Program Issued

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will conduct another "Convention at Home" October 27 to 29, on lines similar to the 1942 procedure, with the annual report of President Ernest T. Trigg, a program of papers and committee reports being mailed to the membership.

In compliance with the by-laws, a statutory meeting of the association will be held at headquarters at 10 a.m. October 28 for the election of officers, members of the executive committee, and for the transaction of such formal matters as are required by the by-laws.

*—Continued on page 27*

—O-P-D—

## Hooker Names Wilkin Eastern Sales Head

The Hooker Electrochemical Company at Niagara Falls, New York, has announced the following promotions and new appointments in its sales department:—

Robert E. Wilkin, Eastern sales-manager; Lauren B. Hitchcock, manager of sales development; S. I. Anderson, assistant eastern sales manager; S. F. M. Maclaren, assistant Eastern sales manager; G. F. Reale, special sales supervisor; Wm. F. George, New York district sales supervisor; Wm. H. Monsson, Midwestern sales supervisor; George J. Bruyn, office manager, Niagara sales department.

Robert E. Wilkin, appointed Eastern sales manager with headquarters at Niagara Falls, New York, has been

*—Continued on page 54*

—O-P-D—

## Domestic Botanicals Price Control Removed

*OPD Washington Bureau*

All sales of domestic botanical drugs —wild or cultivated, crude or milled— were removed from price control by the Office of Price Administration October 22, because of the confusion resulting from partial control. The exemption is contained in amendment 32 to R.S.P. 1 and is effective October 28.

Since September, 1942, sales by growers and collectors of botanical drugs have been free from price control. However, sales by community depots and local dealers and by large botanical drugs houses were subject to regulation.

The price trends during the past year were carefully surveyed by OPA. It found that despite restricted imports, labor shortages and the lack of ceilings over growers' and collectors' prices, dealers' prices on the whole,

*—Continued on page 53*

## Brown Resigns As Price Administrator

The resignation of Prentiss M. Brown as price administrator was accepted by President Roosevelt October 21. Mr. Brown, former senator from

Bemis News Photo

Chester Bowles

Michigan, who was defeated for re-election, succeeded Leon Henderson as price administrator less than a year ago. Mr. Brown's likely successor is Chester Bowles, general manager of OPA.

Mr. Brown submitted his resignation in a six-page letter dated October 19, in which he said the price control program was well defined in laws and in presidential orders but the main task is one of administration. Mr. Bowles prior to becoming general manager for OPA was the agency director for Connecticut.

—O-P-D—

## Chemical Patents Control Lifted on 8 Processes

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Orders divesting the government of control over certain patents in the chemicals field belonging to the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and De Directie Van de Staatsmijnen, wholly owned agency of the Netherlands government were issued October 20 by the Alien Property Custodian.

The patent of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation which was turned back by the custodian covered a catalytic process for manufacturing phthalic anhydride (No. 1,971,888). The patent had been seized October 2 as an enemy patent but it was subsequently shown on claims made by

*—Continued on page 32*

# WPB Decentralization Exempts Chemical Production Projects

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Officials of the War Production Board working out plans for decentralization of the agency's activities to place greater responsibility on the regional offices in the processing of applications now being passed on in Washington have agreed to the views expressed by the Chemicals Division that present controls over expansion of production facilities should remain unchanged.

In an order to become effective October 25, providing that after that date applications for beginning industrial, as well as non-industrial construction where the cost of the project is $10,000 or less are to be filed with and processed by the field offices, specific exemption was made in the case of any applications which include production machinery and processing equipment.

### Overall Consideration Vital

When plans were first started several months ago to decentralize WPB to relieve business of the necessity of running to Washington every time a new project was proposed, officials of the Chemicals Division expressed the hope that the decentralization plan would not extend to the point of placing controls over the expansion of the industry in the hands of the regional offices. It was feared that such a step might upset the proper balance of all claims for construction by reason of the fact that the local offices are unable to view conditions in the industry as a whole as well as this can be done by centering controls in Washington.

While projects costing as little as $10,000 might be considered relatively small in some industries, this sum spent on facilities for producing paint, drugs, cosmetics, and certain other products of the chemical industry could mean a material increase in production.

As another step in the decentralization program, WPB officials are considering clothing the regional offices

*—Continued on page 54*

—O-P-D—

## Monsanto Promotes 9 in Organics Div.

Promotions affecting nine men in the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, have been announced. The

Edward J. DePree

changes in operating and executive duties were caused by the recent expansion of the division in which the Texas division was absorbed, and in

*—Continue on page 35*

—O-P-D—

## Smaller Business Loans Facilitated

A new loan system to provide funds more conveniently to small business concerns engaged in the production of war material or essential civilian requirements is to be put into effect November 1, according to Albert M. Carter, acting chairman and executive

*—Continued on page 54*

## Vitamin D 'Trust' Charged by Berge

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Charges of monopolistic control of vitamin D by a group of chemical, pharmaceutical and food companies using the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation as a screen were made October 21 before a subcommittee of the senate committee on military affairs by Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General.

Testifying at hearings on the so-called Kilgore bill (S-702) to create an Office of Scientific and Technological Mobilization, Mr. Berge said that as a result of controls exercised over the use of the so-called Steenbock patents for making vitamin D the foundation received upwards of $8,500,000 in royalties under license agreements providing rates of pay-

*—Continued on page 48*

—O-P-D—

## Soap Formulas Ordered Modified

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Soap formulas were ordered modified by the War Food Administration October 20 to require the addition by soapers of larger quantities of rosin and other builders in soap manufacture to add another 9 percent to the supply available to consumers. The action was taken in FDO-86 to become effective November 1.

At the same time, the Office of Price Administration amended its price controls over soaps so that manufacturers may comply with the program without changing prices so long as the serviceability of the soap products is not reduced.

The adjusted formulas call for the use of additional rosin and other

*—Continued on page 62*

# Contract Renegotiation Activities Are Harmonized

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Contract renegotiation activities of the War, Navy, and Treasury departments, the United States Maritime Commission, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its subsidiaries were pointed up under a single head known as the Joint Price Adjustment Board by action of the several agencies October 20.

Establishment of the joint board provides a formal procedure in place of the informal procedure which has been followed by the individual price adjustment boards since their establishment in the relationship which has been maintained between them in such matters as the adoption and publication of joint statements of purpose, principles, policies and interpretations.

The present system of one board for each of the agencies doing the actual renegotiation is not being disturbed or taken over by the joint board and this practice will continue as in the past. But the joint board will determine the policy that is to be followed by the individual boards so that all boards will act alike in a given set of circumstances.

### Personnel of Joint Board

The personnel of the joint board is as follows:—

Joseph M. Dodge, chairman of the War Department Price Adjustment Board, chairman; Kenneth H. Rockey,

*—Continued on page 54*

## OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

| Oct. 22, 1943 | Oct. 15, 1943 | Oct. 23, 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| **137.4** | **137.8** | **138.5** |

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Because quotations on three botanicals toppled from rather high price-perches, the REPORTER price index sagged last week. Other market groups held their index positions, a reflection of the almost amazing stabilization that government, industry and commerce have achieved.

OPA reversed its usual price setting or adjusting activity when it removed the General Maximum Price Regulation price control on domestic botanical drugs. This tangent in OPA pronouncements was a new facet on its price achievements.

Trade developments of the week included extension of present prices on ammonia products to cover 1944 business. The Food Distribution Administration ruled that paint makers might have more of stretched linseed oil. And Federal authority asked farmers to take mixed fertilizer deliveries now that the shortage of factory storage space might be lifted.

## Phosphorus Price Increase Permitted

To assure continued production of phosphorus for the Chemical Warfare Service, the Office of Price Administration October 24 authorized producers to increase their maximum prices during the current quarter to cover higher production costs resulting from seasonally high electric power rates. The action was taken in amendment 38 to R.P.S.-14, effective as of October 1.

Normally phosphorus producers shut down their operations in whole or in part during October, November and December for repairs because of the higher power rates during all or part of the period. However, producers have been requested by the War Production Board to continue operations during the shut-down period because of critical needs of the chemical.

Producers would incur substantial losses if they sold that portion of the phosphorus produced from high cost power during the last quarter of 1943 at the maximum prices established by the general maximum price regulation, OPA stated.

Today's action permits the producers to increase their ceilings for sales to the chemical warfare service to cover actual production costs. It also permits the buyer and seller to make provisional monthly settlements at prices in excess of those established by the general maximum price regulation subject to final settlement before March 1, 1944, at prices determined in accordance with today's action.

—O-P-D—

## Business in August

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## Dyestuffs Quotas Under M-103 Raised

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The amount of organic dyestuffs and organic pigments permitted to be used for civilian purposes was increased by one-sixth in an action of the War Production Board October 22, reflecting falling military requirements for certain types of dyes. The order M-103 amended by WPB permits quarterly deliveries of class B, C and D dyes from 15 percent to 17½ percent per calendar quarter of 1941 sales and deliveries. It also allows acceptance per calendar quarter of class B dyes of 250 pounds over the quota; and, of Class C and D dyes, an additional $250 worth of dyes over the quotas.

For the first time, the order permits the acceptance of 25 pounds of class A dyestuffs per quarter for civilian use in the United States or Canada. This group covers dyes in Army shades of maximum fastness. In permitting the limited use of the dyes, officials said that the intent is to encourage experimental with these dyestuffs in order that they may be adapted for civilian use after the war.

Other changes in the amended order are:—

1. The export quota is restored to 17 percent of the 1943 value of dyestuffs and organic pigments sold for export in 1941. The quota had been 15 percent.

2. It is made clear that the provision permitting carry-over of undelivered portions of export quotas is applicable only if the undelivered portions are used in the following quarter.

3. Excepted from the order are dyestuffs used for other than coloring purposes—for example, rubber chemicals.

4. Restrictions on the use of metatoluylene diamine and other restrictions of paragraph (f) of the order are deleted.

5. The definition of dyestuffs is clarified so as to make it plain that the term includes organic coloring matter even though the matter itself appears colorless.

—O-P-D—

## Shellac Replacement Developed by Navy

Industrial chemists, cooperating with War Production Board and Navy experts have developed several kinds of synthetic resin which will replace shellac for leading uses, the War Production Board announced October 22. Production of these resins has reached such sufficient volume that the Navy has transferred its large holdings of shellac to the Defense Supplies Corporation to be available to other departments for war purposes.

In consequence, it is anticipated that larger quantities of shellac will be made available to industries which require this material to fill Army and Navy contracts. For some months the shellac requirements of these industries have been considered second in importance to the direct requirements of the Navy.

Shellac for civilian uses probably will not be available unless India is able to supply greater quantities.

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## F.P.V.P.C. President Injured in Fall

Walter F. Kuster, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, suffered a severe spinal injury October 17 in a fall from a ladder at his home in Melrose, Mass. His condition is reported as encouraging, but he was unable to attend the Federation technical symposium held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 22 and 23. Dr. T. J. Mattiello, vice-president, presided at the annual business and advisory committee meetings.

## Fats, Oils Allocated For November

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The War Food Administration has announced the percentage basis on which the Food Distribution Administration will allocate several industrial oils for use during November. The glycerin allocation for November will remain the same as for October, FDA said. The allocation for edible oils were announced October 1 for the October-December quarter.

In the industrial group, animal and castor oils have been removed temporarily from allocation, and during the suspension period (until December 31, 1943, for castor and until January 31, 1944, for animal oil) these oils may be used freely without authorization by the Food Distribution Administration.

The November allocations of

—*Continued on page 47*

—O-P-D—

## Bids Wanted

**Acetic Acid:**—36,000 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1676, opening October 26.

**Caustic Soda:**—4,128 13-ounce cans, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington (25); invitation 878, opening October 27.

**Coaltar Enamel:**—1,800 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4679, opening October 25.

**Drugs:**—Supplies for Perry Point, Md., and Hines, Ill., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 161, opening October 29.

**Drugs and Chemicals:**—Supplies of, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); circular 767, opening October 29.

**Hydrochloric Acid:**—240 pounds, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 5-1701, opening October 25.

**Paint:**—Supplies, Warden, Justice-Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.; invitation 6-1300, opening October 29.

**Paint:**—Supplies, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Dayton, Ohio; invitation 44-113, opening November 1.

**Paint:**—Supplies, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Downey, Ill.; invitation 44-73, opening October 26.

**Salt, Rock:**—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio; ordinance No. 869-43, opening October 28.

**Soap, Laundry:**—20,000 bars, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Regional Supply Center, San Francisco (2); invitation SF 242-44, opening November 3.

**Soap, Laundry:**—10,000 cakes, U. S. Engineer Office, Penn Mutual Building, Philadelphia; quotation W-36-109 44-Neg-102, opening October 27.

—O-P-D—

## Sunflower Seed Production Small

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Production of sunflower seed this year was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as probably the smallest in thirteen years. The bureau estimated production at 2,395,000 pounds compared with 2,592,000 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year average (1932-41) of 5,007,000 pounds.

The 8 percent decrease from last year was attributed to small reductions in acreage and yield per acre. The chief reason given for the smaller acreage this year is that prices for sunflower seed have not been so high as those of competing crops.

Production in California is estimated at 2,200,000 pounds (1,700,000 of gray-striped and 500,000 of black), compared with the same quantity in 1942 and the average of 3,691,000 pounds. Missouri and Illinois crops are estimated at 120,000 and 75,000 pounds, respectively, this year, com-

—*Continued on page 53*

# Washington Talks It Over

## Observations • Prognostications • Developments

*By OPD Observer*

## Mint Oil Supply Problem Studied

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Certain larger users of peppermint oil—those with sufficient inventories—have offered to stay out of the market for the balance of the year, thus helping correct a critical supply situation in this essential oil, according to the War Food Administration October 21, reporting on a meeting of peppermint oil users with officials last week.

Meeting on a plan of the WFA to place peppermint oil under allocation because of short supplies, officials said that there are only 500,000 pounds of the oil now in the hands of dealers and producers and with the offer of the large users to make no further purchases from this year's crop the problem of equitably distributing is the available supply has been brought that much nearer a solution.

Estimated requirements of this essential oil, as adjusted by the attending industry members which form themselves in the Industrial Oil of Peppermint Users Advisory Committee, totaled 1,250,000 pounds. Inas-

*—Continued on page 56*

—O-P-D—

## Glycerin Allocation Order Is Eased

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Food distribution order 34 covering the use of glycerin was amended October 20 by the War Food Administration in several minor respects, but without changing the basic provisions of the original order.

The amended order, effective October 20, permits consumers receiving glycerin by tankcar to accept up to 5 percent in excess of the quantity allocated, if necessary to complete a practical shipping unit. The original order restricted this excess quantity to 550 pounds.

The amendment also permits use of glycerin for aircraft deicing fluids, and requires the use of Food Distribution Administration forms 477 and 478 for filing monthly applications for allocations, instead of War Production Board form PD-600. Use of glycerin was controlled prior to last March 24 under a WPB order (M-58). The new forms are available at all FDA regional offices.

—O-P-D—

## Russia Lend-Lease Pact Signed by Three Nations

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Signing of a new lend-lease agreement by the United States, Great Britain and Canada jointly to supply Russia with munitions and foodstuffs was announced October 19 by the Department of State. The agreement was signed in London by representatives of the four governments and was the first time that Canada has been a signatory to a Russian supply agreement.

Under the terms of the pact Russia is to provide reverse lend-lease when it is possible to do it. Details of the agreement were not disclosed, but it is understood here that Russia has agreed to supply raw materials such as manganese and other critical ores to the United States and the United Kingdom. Heretofore, according to testimony given Congress, the Soviet reciprocation under lend-lease has been limited largely to the servicing of Allied ships in Russian ports.

—O-P-D—

## Paper Shipping Sacks Price Ceiling Set

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Ceilings on paper shipping sacks at the manufacturer level have been established at prices prevailing between October 1 and November 30, 1941, in regulation No. 480 announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Ceilings previously were established under the General Maximum Price Regulation at March 1942 levels, which for more than 95 percent of the total industry volume were the same as those prevailing between October 1 and November 30, 1941. Thus, the new regulation will affect the ceiling prices of approximately 5 percent of the industry's output by eliminating increases put into effect after November, 1941.

The Administration's $10,650,000,000 tax program is in a precarious state. While from the time it was presented to congress two weeks ago there was every indication that the amount would be scaled down to less than half, opposition to the program now is bordering on a landslide and it is not impossible that the program will be dumped entirely.

Much of the blame for the situation is directed at the Treasury for too often under estimating the yields from revenue enactments. It estimates revenues from the existing tax laws at $42,000,000,000, but business organizations and congress' own staff of tax experts believe the figure should be nearer $46,000,000,000. With a cut of $4,000,000,000 in government expenses by eliminating waste in war expenditures this would put the government pretty close to Mr. Morgenthau's original objective of paying 50 percent of the cost of government and the war program out of current revenues.

In defense of the Treasury it must be recognized, however, that its tax program was not presented primarily for the purpose of increasing revenues but rather as an anti-inflation measure to siphon off some of the $63,000,000,000 of excess purchasing power of individuals and corporations pressing against prices. But congress seems imbued with the feeling that a little bit of inflation isn't harmful to the voters and prefers to attack the program on the question of need of revenues alone. The situation is one that bears close watching.

### As Scarcities Pass

WPB officials are facing the necessity soon of enunciating an overall policy on disposition of materials no longer in scarce supply. At present there are two schools of thought on this problem, and they have to be reconciled before such a policy can be invoked.

One group feels that as materials become more plentiful they should be made available to civilian production in increased proportion until all requirements are met. The other takes a more cautious approach and favors stockpiling until the end of the war is more definitely in sight, until then allowing only enough of the materials to keep the wheels turning and avoid a breakdown.

The overall supply picture has taken some surprising turns in recent months. For example, carbon steel, copper, aluminum, and other nonferrous metals, which until recently have been the greatest headaches, are now apparently in adequate supply. Their place has been taken by lumber and rubber. Actual production of synthetic rubber has closely approximated expectations, but the task of making the substitute as durable as the natural has not been accomplished.

### How Much Milk

Gone are the days when there was milk to spare—even for bathing the beauties of Hollywood. It is now one of the foods in the thick of the fight for freedom, and WFA is appealing to consumers to "hold the line" on consumption.

Many American families have been using more milk than they need; others not getting enough. Individual needs vary, but a normal, healthy adult who drinks a quart a day is drinking more than is actually necessary for good nutrition. Unwittingly such indulgence might be the reason why the milkman cannot leave an extra bottle for Mrs. Jones' new heir.

When figuring needs for milk it should be remembered that most families get part of their daily requirement in manufactured dairy products. Supplies of butter, cheese, and evaporated milk, particularly, are smaller. One reason is that production has dropped—dropped because people are drinking more milk, leaving less for processing.

You can't drink your milk, and eat it too!

### No More Fats and Oils

Don't look for any improvement in civilian supplies of fats and oils next year in spite of the fact that the government is requesting farmers to produce more of these products. If anything, the situation is likely to become worse and there is little, it seems, that can be done about it.

The unfavorable outlook for the future is due to lend-lease requirements. Shipments to the United Kingdom and to Russia have been increasing, and will be larger in 1944 than they were this year. In addition, relief shipments of fats and oils to continental Europe may become necessary with Allied liberation of territories now under axis domination.

Civilian consumption of fats and oils this year, under the rationing programs, will average about 47 pounds per capita. In 1942 it was 49 pounds and for the five years 1935-39 it averaged 48 pounds. Government experts say that next year it will be down to 44 pounds a person.

### Buna Boots for Army

The amount of buna-S rubber available to meet the rubber footwear requirements of the army is now sufficient to make it unnecessary to stretch supplies by the addition of crude rubber. Beginning November 1 buna-S will replace crude rubber entirely, except for a small amount of crude which still will be used in the form of rubber cement.

Officials estimated that the use of buna-S entirely will save crude rubber in the amount of 180,000 pounds a month during the next three months. The army has been cutting down on the amount of crude used in the manufacture of overshoes, shoepacs, jungle boots, waders, and other types of rubber footwear as more buna-S became available and now finds that supplies of the all-purpose synthetic are enough to meet all its footwear requirements.

### Warworker Visiting

OWI is planning a junket of war plant workers to Britain, one from the chemical industry, two from the aviation motor industry, and a fourth from the steel industry. Britain is going to return the compliment by sending some of its workers to visit this country. OWI will finance our mission and Britain hers.

OWI Chief Davis was not clear in his announcement of the purpose of the trip or what is intended to come from it. He said the delegates are to visit units in both the United States and British armies and see how the equipment made in their plants is being used—this could have been done at any of the "Back the Attack" shows of the army last month, but maybe this thought did not occur to Mr. Davis or fit into his scheme of things—and to make speeches about the life and work of the people back home.

The chemical workers' representative is Otto O. Butler, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, East St. Louis, member of the Chemical Workers Union, AFL. The others are Joseph Smith, of the Chrysler Corporation, member of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO; Stanley Ceizyk, of Lockheed Aircraft, member of the International Association of Machinists, AFL.; and Hugh T. Mahoney, of Bethlehem Steel, member of the United Steel Workers of America, CIO.

Wonder why a worker from Brewster Aeronautical Corporation wasn't selected? There's no complaint over Monsanto's, Chrysler's, Bethlehem Steel's, or Lockheed's cooperation in the war effort.

### Stronger Fertilizers Cheaper

Farmers can save money and at the same time contribute substantially to the war effort by buying higher-analysis fertilizers. While higher-analysis fertilizers will cost more per 100 pounds than those of lower plantfood content the cost per pound of plantfood is lower.

*—Continued on page 35*

## Drying Oils M-Order Modification Unlikely

*OPD Washington Bureau*

In order to increase the supply of essential paints and varnishes for civilian needs, the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board announced October 19 that it has no intentions at this time of modifying the provisions of M-332 to increase the amount of drying oils that may enter into the manufacture of protective coatings to compensate for the recent action of the Food Administration in increasing the amount of such oils available to the industry. Amendment to FDO-42, effective October 14, increased the quota of fats and oils for paints, varnishes and lacquers from 50 to 60 percent of the 1940-41 uses.

M-332 limits by type of usage the pounds of drying oil that may be used per gallon of paint or varnish made. The Chemicals Division said that the effect of this order was to increase the amount of paint and varnish that could be made under the provisions of FDO-42, while at the same time allowing for the maintenance of the essential qualities of these products.

The recent increase to 60 percent of the base period, while further augmenting the total amount of paint and varnish which may be made in the fourth quarter of 1943, would be largely nullified if the limits estab-

*—Continued on page 54*

—O-P-D—

## Petroleum Pitch Covered by GMPR

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Petroleum pitch, a solidified waste material which is reprocessed for use as fuel, paving and other industrial uses, is not covered as a petroleum product under price schedule No. 88, nor as an asphalt or asphalt product under regulation 323 (asphalt and asphalt products), according to an interpretation of price schedule 88 issued by the Office of Price Administration October 19.

The OPA said, in response to inquiries, that this product is covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation when it is sold to an industrial consumer, and when it is sold for use as a solid fuel, without further processing, it is subject to regulation No. 121, miscellaneous solid fuels delivered from producing facilities.

—O-P-D—

## Isobutanes, Butylenes Uses Are Limited

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Issuance of petroleum directive 75 limiting the use of isobutane and butylenes to the manufacture of aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber or their components was announced October 19 by Petroleum Administration for War Harold L. Ickes. The directive is effective November 1.

The directive applies to C4 fraction, which it defines to mean "any hydrocarbon fraction containing normal butane, isobutane, butylenes, or a mixture of all or any of them. It also includes every C4 fraction as above defined, regardless of whether such fraction has been segregated or is admixed with other hydrocarbons. The following exceptions are provided:—

(1) To any mixture of hydrocarbons wherein the concentration of C4 fraction is less than 5 percent by liquid volume.

(2) To any C4 fraction no more than 20 percent of which, by liquid volume, consists of butylenes or isobutane or a mixture of any of them.

(3) To any individual natural gasoline plant whose total liquid production

*—Continued on page 58*

—O-P-D—

## Chrome Green October Allocations Plan Set

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Increased demands for war uses for chromium oxide green pigment have made necessary distribution of production by means of War Production Board's directives for the month of October. Distribution has been confined entirely to military uses of the most essential nature—special types of camouflage for example—and to the production of metallurgical chromium alloys.

*How the* **NITROPROPANES**
*will help you formulate*

# Non-Flammable Moisture-Resistant Lacquers

Cellulose acetobutyrate is one of the most promising new coating materials—it yields a protective surface free from fire hazard and resistant to sun and ultra-violet light, water, and water vapor. Cellulose acetobutyrate has the additional advantage of being compatible with most commercial plasticizers and with a number of important resins.

Because of these characteristics, cellulose acetobutyrate lacquers and dopes are finding many uses in coating building hardware, ship interiors, and airplane fabrics, and in making glass screening which is transparent to ultra-violet light.

**Nitropropanes . . . excellent medium-evaporating solvents.**

Early efforts to prepare satisfactory cellulose acetobutyrate lacquers met with difficulty for lack of suitable solvents—blushing and poor flow were commonly encountered. With the nitropropanes as solvents, however, very satisfactory results are now being obtained. The medium-evaporation characteristics and strong solvent power of the nitropropanes and their high tolerance for diluents make it a simple matter to formulate quick-drying, rapid-hardening lacquers with excellent blush resistance and good flow.

Our chemists will gladly help you formulate solvent mixtures for cellulose acetobutyrate lacquers.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS *Corporation*

17 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

OPD—10-25-1943

# Paint Use in War Production Effort Exhibited by N.P.V.L.A.

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The strategic importance of paint in world-wide military operations and its value in the nation's civilian economy were demonstrated in a "Paint at War" exhibit in the Presidential room of the Hotel Statler October 19 to 21, presented by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in cooperation with the War Production Board, the War and Navy departments and other government agencies.

Fifteen large illuminated panels told the story of how paint has gone to war, with scores of new products and uses developed for service on the battle and home production fronts, while displays of military equipment

**Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, with Admiral Emory S. Land, U.S.N., retired, head of the U.S. Maritime Commission, before the main panel in the "Paint at War" Exhibit.**

from the famous "bazooka" to the little "K" ration boxes showed how special protective materials have been applied on a wide range of fighting essentials.

"Paint at War" was opened to the public after the first two days had been devoted to inspection of the exhibit by representatives of war agencies, members of Congress, army and navy officers and a score or more paint manufacturers who had come to Washington on other business. Some of the uniformed visitors were former paint industry executives now in the service.

At the first showing October 19, buffet supper was served to the guests with Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and members of the headquarters staff present to explain the magnitude and scope of paint's contribution to the all-out war effort, as depicted by the displays. Conversion of the paint industry from peace to war, whereby in the last three years the industry has provided protective coatings for literally billions of individual pieces of equipment, has been accomplished without a serious complaint lodged by any government agency because of failure to get paint deliveries where and when they were needed, Mr. Trigg said in opening the exhibit.

## New Paint Techniques

Quoting figures recently released by President Roosevelt, Mr. Trigg said such equipment included 123,000 airplanes, 349,000 airplane engines, 53,000 tanks, 1,233,000 military trucks, 93,000 artillery weapons, 2,390 fighting ships and auxiliaries and 13,000 landing craft. Particularly important, Mr. Trigg said, were the development of new paints and new paint techniques to meet climatic conditions from the Polar regions to the tropics, to improve the science of camouflage and to replace critical war materials no longer available.

Some of the unusual and lesser-known paint industry developments revealed by the "Paint at War" exhibit are:—

(1) Development of a preservative film with average tolerance of one ten-thousandth of an inch, which made possible the conversion from brass to steel shell cases, thus saving enormous quantities of brass and copper which in the early days of the war were alarmingly short.

(2) Development for tanks and other military equipment of a lusterless olive drab enamel with low specular reflection, which scatters light and thereby eliminates risk of revealing glints to the enemy.

(3) Development of bomb coatings which are able to withstand all possible exposures including immersion for 18 hours in cold water without fading, softening, checking or changing color, or acquiring any sheen or gloss which might attract the attention of enemy airmen.

(4) Even the cans of the food which the army uses are painted outside with a special coating which blends the cans into the terrain thus prevening enemy aerial observers from easily tracing a division of troops by the trails of empty food cans.

(5) Development of a paint communication code whereby different color paints are used on packing cases to denote the destination of food and munitions, and even the kind of powder used.

(6) Development of three separate types of de-icing compounds which help prevent formation of ice on the plane's wings at high altitude.

(7) Development of new ships bottom paint, which conserves fuel consumption, increases speed and drastically reduces number of layovers necessary for cleaning ship bottoms.

(8) Development of "matching" colors for Navy submarines, varying from green and gray to near black, to match the waters in which they operate.

The main panel had, eighteen feet high by tweny-four feet wide, a map of the United States with smaller illustrations surrounding it depicting the various industries in which paint is essential for war production: agriculture, ammunition, aviation, building construction, food packing, automobile and truck manufacture, petroleum transportation, blimp manufacture, tank manufacture, ship building and heavy armaments.

## Paint Fight in Skies

"Paint Fights in the Skies" was the title of a panel showing how specially devised paint protects our bombers and fighter planes. In their formulation, a whole complex of diverse factors must be taken into account—durability, camouflage, weight, insulation, fire resistance, reaction to sharp extremes of heat and cold, permeability and deicing.

The war paint that covers the aluminum fuselage and wings of a big bomber consists of a primer of high corrosion resistance, followed generally by two non-specular enamel or lacquer coats. While it is the roughness in paint that makes for low luster, this finish must be absolutely smooth because a coarse surface can cut the flying speed by from five to ten miles an hour.

## Deicing Compounds

Possibly one of the most significant contributions of the industry to aviation is the work that has been done in pioneering deicing compounds. Because ice formation on exposed plane parts is one of the major hazards of high-altitude flying, the subject has been given much scientific study and three distinct types of deicing coatings have been developed. One contains a free-flowing oily liquid that exudes in cold temperatures and prevents adhestion of ice.

A second variety contains water-soluble salts, which dissolve the film of ice as it forms, so that it can be carried off by the slipstream. The third type of coating has a high electrical conductivity with considerable resistance, and hence can be heated electrically, causing newly formed ice to fall off.

The naval and merchant marine uses of protective coatings are shown in two panels. On American warships alone, some 50,000 carloads of paint are used annually; a single battleship of the Iowa type requires 400,000 pounds, enough to cover 7,200,000 square feet of surface.

All of the protective and efficiency factors that paint gives to a fighting ship also apply to the merchant marine vessels, and vast quantities are being used. The paint that goes into a typical Liberty ship, exclusive of that on equipment, would cover 1,400,000 square feet of ordinary surface. For a 27,000 tonner like the America, it takes as much paint as it would for all the houses in a town of 4,500.

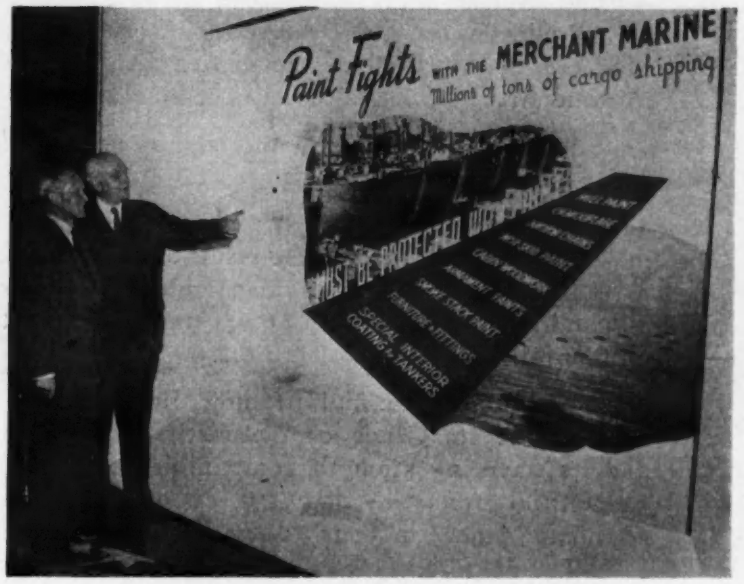
"Paint Fights With Our Troops in the Field" is a panel of great human interest, showing a fully-dressed and equipped infantryman, and listing the items that are protectively coated. Paint also plays an outstanding role as a camouflage medium in concealing military from enemy.

The army's steel gasoline and water cans are lined with special kinds of synthetic varnishes and enamels to prevent contamination as well as corrosion. Food containers destined for the front are painted on the outside and coated with an inner protective lining to preserve the contents.

## Container Types Used

Incidentally, millions of pounds of vital tin has been diverted to other war purposes through substitution of fiber and fiber-and-metal containers made feasible by the development of suitable protective coatings. These containers are now used extensively to ship everything from dehydrated foods to shells and TNT. Blood plasma is now being shipped in vacuum-sealed cardboard cylinders, treated with a clear lacquer for grease and moisture resistance.

Tank protection is also an achievement of paint technicians. They produced the lusterless olive drab enamel which has a minimum of visibility. A red oxide-zinc-chromate primer underlies the tank's olive drab enamel, and this serves the two-fold purpose of providing good adhesion and guarding the metal against rust.


Paint Fights WITH THE MERCHANT MARINE
Millions of tons of cargo shipping
MUST BE PROTECTED WITH PAINT
SPECIAL INTERIOR COATINGS for TANKERS

**Mr. Trigg with Admiral Land, standing before the merchant marine panel at the "Paint at War" exhibit.**

## Paint Aids Production

"Paint Fights for War Production" tells the more generally known story of how paint in industrial plants increases worker output, reduces glare, marks traffic lanes and safety zones, reduces accidents, aid vision through proper light reflection and assures health through sanitation.

Other panels deal with the subjects of rail, ship, automobile and pipeline transportation, with the nation's communications system; with farm and food industry equipment; with the reduction of waste; with the increase of home efficiency through cheerful surroundings; with housing for war workers; with health and rehabilitation through hospitalization. A panel of great interest was one showing the source of the many and varied ingredients which go to the making of the non-specular camouflage lacquer, phenolic varnish and lusterless olive drab enamel.

The "Paint at War" exhibit was planned by a special subcommittee of the public relations committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, consisting of E. J. Allee, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Charles M. Lemperly, of the Sherwin - Williams Company; Allen Turner, of the H. B. Davis Company; E. D. Horgan, of Roxalin Flexible Finishes, Inc., and Ivor Kenway, of Devoe & Raynolds, Inc. Laurence Kiefer, of the association staff, handled the details in Washington.

# *Paint Industry's Role in War*

Commenting on the paint industry's part in the war effort, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, issued the following statement prior to his recent departure for London:—

We are now at what may be called the third stage of our war production drive—the stage at which we are constantly striving to make more out of less. The first two stages were our pre-Pearl Harbor preparation for defense, followed by wholesale conversion of our industries for total war.

Now our main task is to try in every way to get the best possible use out of our facilities, our machines, our labor supply and materials. We must bend every effort to make all available resources yield maximum dividends. This means increasing production through simplification of products and substitution of the relatively plentiful for the acutely scarce, and through increasingly effective conservation.

The paint and allied industries are an important part of this program. There are few segments of the war production picture which paint does not touch and to which it does not make some contribution.

Today, it is more vital than ever for us to press forward with unrelenting determination. Our gigantic production is finally giving us the initiative on every front. I am confident the paint industry will continue to give its wholehearted cooperation and support so that we can maintain this initiative until victory is won.

# Aladdin's Lamp

## 1943 A.D.

Almost as fast as it took Tojo to say, "So sorry,—Mr. Producer, no more Oil Cassia from China", the MM&R laboratories flung the answer back in Tojo's teeth by announcing IMITATION OIL CASSIA MM&R.

True, this was a product of the laboratory, *the Aladdin's Lamp of modern times*, but it was no story-book miracle.

The fortunate and timely introduction of this truly remarkable replacement was the result of months of difficult work, countless experiments, long hours of meticulous testing, and positive proving in actual usage by an interested group of diversified manufacturers.

Now M M & R is proud to offer Imitation Oil Cassia M M & R. Its Cassia characteristics are extraordinary and its flavoring strength comparable to the natural product so that it can be used pound for pound in your formulae. Important, too, is that it is priced at less than one-quarter recent quotations of Oil Cassia Redistilled U S P.

**imitation**
**OIL CASSIA MM&R**

To test Imitation Oil Cassia M M & R on a commercial basis, 10 lbs. is offered at the 100 lb. price. Free testing sample available.

**MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.**

QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS, BALSAMS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS, BASIC PERFUMES, FLAVORING MATERIALS . . . SINCE 1895

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San Francisco: Braun, Knecht, Heimann Co. • Los Angeles: Braun Corp. • Seattle, Portland, Spokane: Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. • Canada: Richardson Agencies, Ltd., Toronto.

# Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

## October 22, 1943

**Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.**

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### A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.*..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .09 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[3,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works...100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.98
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't..100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2¼-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[2,6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 50% lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 48-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .30 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content...lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 23 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .07½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Acid, nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. also..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs...lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .76
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.56 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35¾
producers .....lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[5] .....lb. 2.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 2.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1830- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1730- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .2003
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .2053
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2003
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
(SD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .56½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.63½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .33 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99% dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works...gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .65 - .60

## Wartime Status of Materials

**Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—**

**[1]—Specific price ceiling**
**[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)**
**[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)**
**[4]—General Preference Order (M order)**
**[5]—Conservation Order (M order)**
**[6]—Allocation**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. | lb. | 5.45 - 5.54 |
| Alphanaphthol, bbls. | lb. | .52 - — |
| Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. | lb. | .32 - — |
| Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. | lb. | .23½- .28½ |
| Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks. | gal. | .75 - — |
| l.c.l., works | gal. | .77 - — |
| tanks, works | gal. | .72 - — |
| Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, | lb. | .1340- — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .1390- — |
| tanks | lb. | .1290- — |
| Alphatocopherol, amp. | gram. | 1.00 - 1.10 |
| Althea root, bls. | lb. | .70 - .75 |
| Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. | lb. | .16 - .18 |
| gran., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 4.00 - — |
| dlvd., N. Y., Phil. | 100 lbs. | 4.00 - — |
| lump, bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 4.25 - — |
| dlvd., N. Y., Phil. | 100 lbs. | 4.25 - — |
| powd., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 4.40 - — |
| dlvd., N. Y., Phil. | 100 lbs. | 4.40 - — |
| potash, gran., bbls., wks. | 100 lbs. | 4.25 - — |
| dlvd., N. Y., Phila. | 100 lbs. | 4.25 - — |
| lump., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 4.50 - — |
| dlvd., N. Y., Phila. | 100 lbs. | 4.50 - — |
| powd., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 4.65 - — |
| dlvd., N. Y., Phila. | 100 lbs. | 4.65 - — |
| Potash, chrome, bbls. | lb. | .12½- .15 |
| Soda, bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 3.25 - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | 100 lbs. | 4.25 - 5.00 |
| Alumina acetate oasic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .10½- .11 |
| solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .09½- .10 |
| Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .08 - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .09 - .12 |
| cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works, | lb. | .06 - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .06½- .06¾ |
| solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works | lb. | .02¾- — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .03¼- — |
| Fluoride, bbls. | lb. | .35 - .40 |
| Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .0310- — |
| bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .0340- — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .04 - — |
| light, bgs., dlvd. | lb. | .14½- — |
| bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .15 - — |
| Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% $Al_2O_3$, flb. dms., works | lb. | .17¾- — |
| contract, works | lb. | .16¾- — |
| 14-15% $Al_2O_3$, flb. dms. | lb. | .20¾- — |
| contract, works | lb. | .19¾- — |
| dried, USP XII, flb. dms., works | lb. | .78 - — |
| contract, works | lb. | .75 - — |
| powd., USP IX, bbls., dms. | lb. | .18 - .19 |
| Oleate, dms., contract | lb. | .24½- — |
| Palmitate, precip., bbls. | lb. | .25 - .26 |
| Resinate, precip., dms. | lb. | .15½- — |
| Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. | lb. | .23 - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .24 - — |
| Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 1.15 - 1.25 |
| l.c.l., works, frt. equald., | 100 lbs. | 1.40 - 1.50 |
| bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., | 100 lbs. | 1.35 - 1.45 |
| l.c.l., works, frt. equald., | 100 lbs. | 1.60 - 1.70 |
| iron-free, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.35 - — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.50 - — |
| Aluminum, 98-99%, [3],[5] c.l. | lb. | .15 - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .16 - — |
| paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm. | lb. | .36 - .39 |
| ink, 150-lb. dm. | lb. | .71 - — |
| standard, 200-lb. dm. | lb. | .38 - — |
| powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm. | lb. | .96 - — |
| litho, 150-lb. dm. | lb. | .57 - — |
| standard, 200-lb. dm. | lb. | .50 - — |
| rubber comp., 200-lb. dm. | lb. | .40 - — |
| unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., | lb. | .36 - — |
| varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm. | lb. | .40 - — |

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ambergris gray, tins | oz. | 17.00 -18.00 |
| Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works | lb. | .59 - .60 |
| Aminopyrine, dms. | lb. | 4.00 - — |
| bots. | lb. | 4.25 - — |
| Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal. | ton. | 90.00 - — |
| refrigeration, tanks, works. | lb. | .05 - — |
| pure, cyls. | lb. | .16 - — |
| Aqua, 26°, cbys. | lb. | .05¼- — |
| dms., c.l. | lb. | .02¼- — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .02½- — |
| tanks, works ($NH_3$ content), | lb. | .04 - — |
| Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp. frt. alld. | lb. | .43 - — |
| smaller lots, frt. alld. | lb. | .44 - .47 |
| Bicarbonate, dms. | lb. | .0539- .0614 |
| Bichromate,[6] bbls. | lb. | .23 - .25 |
| Bifluoride, bbls. | lb. | .15 - .17 |
| Borate, gran., bbls., kgs | lb. | .1080- — |
| powd., bbls., kgs. | lb. | .1130- — |
| Bromide, NF, bbls. | lb. | .31 - .35 |
| dms. | lb. | .32 - .36 |
| Carbonate, lump, dms. | lb. | .06¼- .09¼ |
| cns. | lb. | .14¼- .17¾ |
| powdered, 1c. per lb. higher. | | |
| Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal). | | |
| USP, gran., bbls., flb. dms., kgs. | lb. | .13 - .15 |
| Citrate, dibasic, bbls. | lb. | .75 - — |
| dms. | lb. | .80 - .85 |
| Fluoride, bbls. | lb. | .18 - .20 |
| Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua). | | |
| Hypophosphite, NF, dms. | lb. | 1.25 - 1.27 |
| jars | lb. | 1.30 - 1.35 |
| Iodide, NF, bots. | lb. | 3.71 - — |
| jars | lb. | 3.65 - — |
| Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. | lb. | .12 - — |
| Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. | lb. | 1.26 - 1.28 |
| fine cryst., bbls., kgs. | lb. | .84 - .87 |
| purified, dms. | lb. | 1.10 - 1.12 |
| Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario | ton. | 47.65 -48.05 |
| tech., bgs., works | 100 lbs. | 4.35 - 5.50 |
| bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 4.55 - — |
| Oleate, dms. | lb. | .14 - — |
| Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. | lb. | .27 - .33 |
| Perchlorate, kgs. | lb. | .55 - .65 |
| Persulphate, kgs. | lb. | .25½- .28½ |
| Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. | lb. | .31 - .39 |
| tech., bbls., c.l. | lb. | .07¼- — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .08 - .08½ |
| monobasic, pure, bbls. | lb. | .40 - .45 |
| tech., bbls., c.l. | lb. | .07¼- — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .08 - .08½ |
| Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. | lb. | 1.15 - 1.18 |
| Silicofluoride, bbls. | lb. | .15 - .18 |
| Stearate, anhydrous, dms. | lb. | .34 - — |
| paste, dms. | lb. | .08½- — |
| Sulphamate bbls., works | lb. | .18 - .24 |
| Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens | ton. | 28.20 - — |
| Atlantic Coast ports | ton. | 29.20 - — |
| Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .07¼- — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .15 - — |
| cake, dlvd. | lb. | .07¼- — |
| Ammonia sulphide, red, 48%, cbys., works | lb. | .08 - — |
| dms., works | lb. | .06 - — |
| yellow, 33%, cbys., works | lb. | .08 - — |
| dms., works | lb. | .06 - — |
| Sulphocyanide, CP, dms. | lb. | .45 - .97½ |
| tech., bbls. | lb. | .17 - — |
| Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac). | | |
| Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 5.50 - 5.75 |
| l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 6.00 - 6.70 |
| white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 4.45 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 5.15 - — |
| Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .13 - .18 |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .12½- .17½ |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .11½- .14 |
| ex-pentane, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. | lb. | .18½- — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16½- — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .14½- — |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl). | | |
| Butyrate, dms. | lb. | .75 - .90 |
| Caproate, dms. | lb. | 2.75 - — |
| Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .07 - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .08 - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .06 - — |
| Ether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .09½- — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .102 - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .06½- — |
| Nitrite, USP, bots. | lb. | 1.72 - 1.80 |
| Mercaptan, dms., works | lb. | 1.10 - — |
| Oleate, dms., works | lb. | .31 - — |
| Salicylate, bots. | lb. | .85 - 1.25 |
| Stearate, dms., works | lb. | .42 - — |
| Amylene, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .10½- — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .11 - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .09 - — |
| Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works | lb. | .14 - — |
| refd., dms., works | lb. | .16 - — |
| Anethol bots. | lb. | 2.10 - 2.35 |
| cans | lb. | 2.00 - 2.25 |
| Angelica root, dom., bls. | lb. | .70 - .86 |
| import, natural, bls. | lb. | 3.25 Nom. |
| Angostura bark, bls. | lb. | .20 - .21 |
| Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .11½- — |
| l.c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .12½- — |
| tanks, works, frt. alld. | lb. | .10½- — |
| Salt, dms., works | lb. | .22 - .24 |
| Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs. | lb. | .36 - .37 |
| Ecuador, bgs. | lb. | .33 - .34 |
| Mexican, recleaned, bgs. | lb. | .28½- .29 |
| Spanish, bgs. | lb. | .38 - .38½ |
| Syrian, bgs. | lb. | .29 - .29½ |
| Turkish, bgs. | lb. | .32 - .33 |
| Anisic aldehyde, bots. | lb. | 2.90 - 3.00 |
| Annatto,[6] paste, bxs. | lb. | .34 - .39 |
| Seed, bgs. | lb. | .06 - — |
| Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, | lb. | .55 - — |
| 90%, bbls., works | lb. | .65 - — |
| Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. | lb. | .70 - — |
| Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride). | | |
| Chloride, solut., cbys. | lb. | .17 - — |
| Metal,[3],[4] bulk, c.l., works | lb. | .14½- — |
| Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. | lb. | .18½- — |
| Chinese, black, 70%, cs. | lb. | .20 - .22 |
| Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. | lb. | .15 - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .15½- — |
| Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River | lb. | .40 - — |
| Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .17 - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .17½- — |
| Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton. | lb. | 2.00 - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 2.10 - 2.20 |
| Apomorphine, bots. | oz. | 28.20 -23.70 |
| Apple syrup,[1] bbls. | lb. | .16 - .16½ |
| Archil extract, bbls. | lb. | No stocks |
| Areca nuts, powd., bbls. | lb. | .25 - .26 |
| Arecolin hydrobromide, bots. | oz. | 11.25 -11.50 |
| Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. | 60.00 | - — |
| Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. | 52.00 | - — |
| Arnica flowers, bls. | lb. | 3.25 - 3.50 |
| Root, bls. | lb. | 1.00 - 1.25 |
| Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. | lb. | .10 - .10½ |
| Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. | lb. | No prices |
| Chloride (arsenous), bots. | lb. | 1.55 - — |
| Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. | lb. | 5.58 - — |
| jars | lb. | 5.43 - — |
| Sulphide, yellow, bbls. | lb. | .52 - .55 |
| bots. | lb. | .60 - .64 |
| Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous). | | |
| White, powd., kgs., c.l. | lb. | .04 - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .04¾- — |
| Asafetida, cs. | lb. | .45 - .65 |
| powd., bbls., dms. | lb. | .55 - .82 |
| Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous). | | |
| Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, | ton. | 40.50 - — |
| 5R, bgs., same basis | ton. | 44.60 - — |
| 6D, bgs., same basis | ton. | 33.00 - — |
| 7D, bgs., same basis | ton. | 28.50 - — |
| 7F, bgs., same basis | ton. | 26.50 - — |
| 7H, bgs., same basis | ton. | 22.50 - — |
| 7K, bgs., same basis | ton. | 19.00 - — |
| 7M, bgs., same basis | ton. | 16.50 - — |
| 7R, bgs., same basis | ton. | 15.50 - — |
| Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works | lb. | .05½- .12 |
| process form, bgs., wks. | lb. | .05¾- .18 |
| jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines | ton. | 30.50 - — |
| Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. | lb. | .10½- — |
| California, dms., c.l. | ton. | 36.40 - — |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 41.40 - — |
| Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y. | ton. | 60.00 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 90.00 - — |
| B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. | ton. | 38.50 - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 55.00 - — |
| Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill. | lb. | .08 - — |
| Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines | ton. | 32.90 - — |
| seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis | ton. | 25.50 - — |

# MORALE ... *in Bags*

Morale among fighting men depends upon full mess kits, and Uncle Sam spares no effort to see that his warriors on land and sea are the best fed in the world.

Getting this all important food to the men on our far-flung fronts in a sound, wholesome condition is just as important as "keeping their powder dry." It's a task that calls for wide experience and know-how...a task the bag industry has taken in its stride.

In the 22 Bemis mills and factories more than 8,000 employees have made millions of bags to protect and transport food over land and sea, from farm and factory to fighting men. We like to think this our contribution to morale for Victory. In addition to this important work, we still find time to supply industry and agriculture with bags for other war materials and essential civilian goods.

**Chemical Industry Cuts Costs and Reduces Losses With Bemis Multiwall Paper Bags**

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bags for chemicals are economical, one-trip containers that guard against moisture and thus reduce caking and loss of quality. Their extra multiple strength maintains output by minimizing breakage on production lines. Bemis patented self-forming gussets speed filling and closing. Brilliant Bemis printing makes brands stand out.

Let us work with you in supplying bags for your war or civilian production. From the bags themselves to their filling, closing, shipping and storing, our staff of experts can help you. If you have a packaging problem ... present or future ... let's talk it over.

*Among the bags produced for war service by Bemis are Multiwall Paper Bags slipped over cloth bags for foods to be shipped overseas. These packages are especially designed so they can be tossed into the water and carried ashore without damage to contents.*

BEMIS BAGS

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Peoria, Ill. • East Pepperell, Mass. • Mobile, Ala. San Francisco, Calif. • Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Ore. Baltimore • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Denver Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville Memphis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City • Norfolk • Okla. homa City • Omaha • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita

BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS

Asphaltum, Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis, ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 3.10 - —

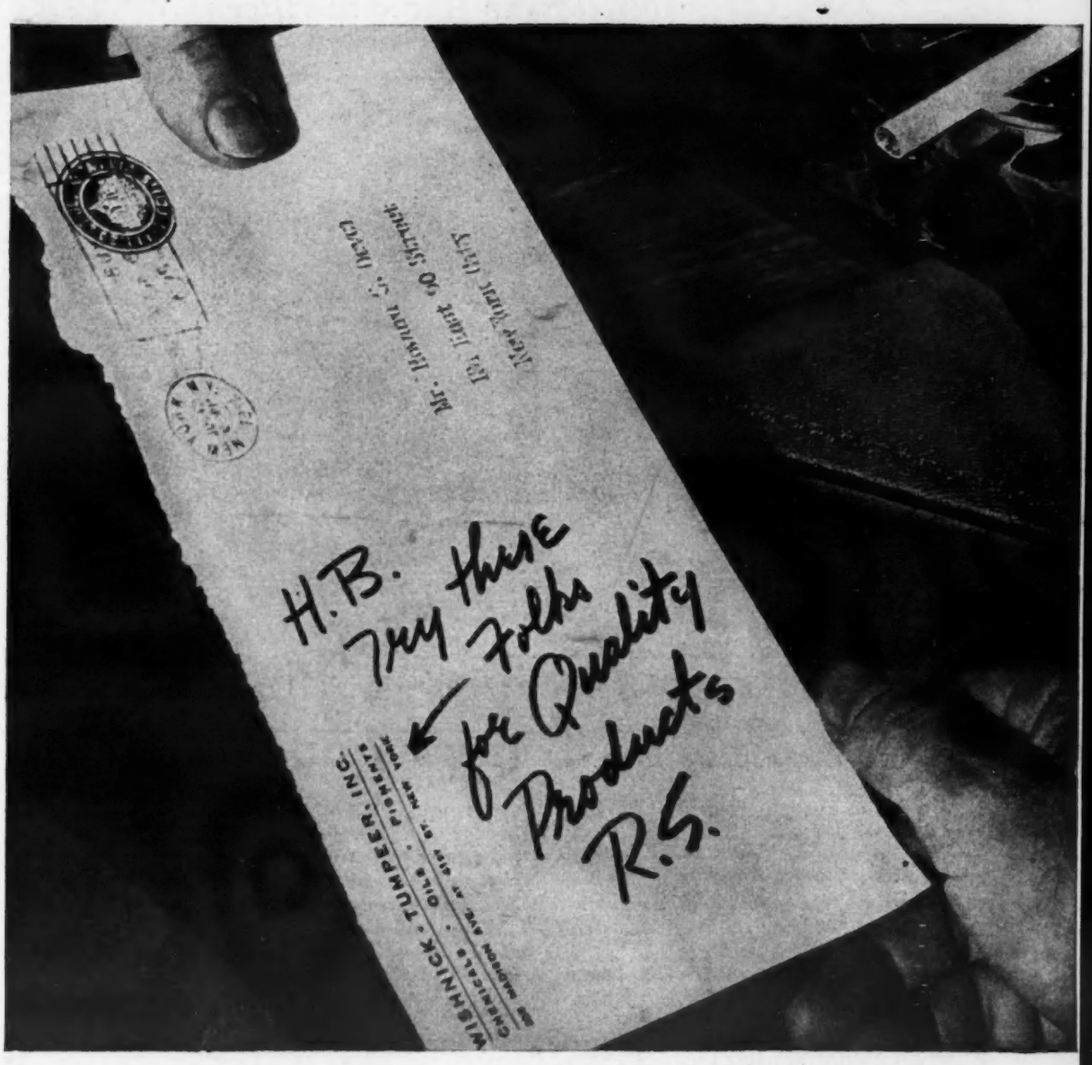
# B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2],[6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .19
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .13 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.35.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, rct. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns....lb. 1.40 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls... lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —

Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 -
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[2] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —

Black, lamp, 6, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04¼- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06- —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00- —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16¼% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90

Blue, celestial, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36- —
Soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .53 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .15
reg., grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls.. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls..lb. 3.15 —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.85 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —





## GIVE WITCO CARBON BLACK NO. 12 A TRIAL

Witco Carbon Black No. 12 is an excellent near substitute for furnace type black and is recommended for use in the production of heavy duty tires made with natural, synthetic or reclaim rubber. It is an easy processing black that gives a highly satisfactory combination of low heat generating properties in the tire and good wear resistance in the tread. Witco Black No. 12 is proving to be effective in Buna S formulations. Your request for samples and further information will be given our prompt attention.

**WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.**

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

New York 17, 295 Madison Ave. • Boston, 141 Milk St. • Chicago 11, Tribune Tower • Cleveland 14, 616 St. Clair Avenue, N. E. • Witco Affiliates: The Pioneer Asphalt Company • Panhandle Carbon Company

Foreign Office, London, England

WITCO

Blue, violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 3c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Bluefing root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30

Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.37.00 - —

Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —

Borax, tech., powd., bgs., frt. allds..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. allds....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. allds..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbya. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. allds. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35

Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —

Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50

Broomtop, bls.....lb. .16 - .18

Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lo. .02½- —

Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —

Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- .10¾

Brown, sienna, raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10

Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03½- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04½- —

Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —

Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —

Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75

Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33

Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —

Butane,[2] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —

Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Butyl acetate, normal, [1,2] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1690- —

Butyl acetate, normal, other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- .2765
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1920- .2815
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- .2665
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,2] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

# C

Cadmium bromide,[4] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[4] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[4] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, whs. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -35.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 or ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 obls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0325- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. No stocks
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. allds..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .64 - .65
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .54 - .55
natural, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46


## *Busy Chemicals for the War and After*

# HEALING *today's heroes* – BRIGHTENING *their homecoming*

The Hooker "Acid Chloride Group" is a versatile family of chemicals. Three of its members are helping make medicine urgently needed at far-away field hospitals. These are acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride and para nitrobenzoyl chloride.

These same three and two others (phosgene and meta nitrobenzoyl chloride) are used in the making of synthetic dyes. After military needs have been met, they'll be ready to add brightness to the post-war picture when new, cheerful furnishings and draperies, for example, will welcome home returning soldiers.

Propionyl chloride rounds out this sextet of busy chemicals. It is used in the manufacture of propionamide, esters of propionic acid and other synthetic chemicals.

### THE "ACID CHLORIDE GROUP" OF HOOKER CHEMICALS

comprises six of the more than a hundred products developed and commercially produced since the two original Hooker Chemicals. Some of the uses of each are given in tabulated form at right, graphic evidence of how busy these products are.

No table can chart *all* the possibilities the future holds for any chemical today. Research is constantly uncovering new jobs for Hooker products used directly or combined with others in organic synthesis. As new post-war conditions arise, many changes will have been anticipated by this "spadework".

Hooker chemists may be able to combine some of their post-war thinking with the research you have been doing towards filling long-deferred civilian needs as soon as they can be met. A consultation right now will be held confidential and may prove of practical help to you. Remember that "It's never too early to tackle tomorrow".

| | DYES | MEDICINALS | ORGANIC SYNTHESIS | PERFUMES | PHARMACEUTICALS | WAR & POLICE GASES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACETYL CHLORIDE | X | X | X | | X | |
| BENZOYL CHLORIDE | X | X | X | X | X | |
| META NITRO-BENZOYL CHLORIDE | X | | | X | | |
| PARA NITRO-BENZOYL CHLORIDE | X | X | | | | |
| PHOSGENE | X | | X | X | X | X |
| PROPIONYL CHLORIDE | | | X | | | |

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Tacoma, Wash. Wilmington, Calif.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

4238

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Catnip, bls. | lb. | .25 - | .30 |
| Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works | lb. | .70 - | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .80 - | — |
| 98%, dms., ton lots, works | lb. | .75 - | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .85 - | — |
| Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal). | | | |
| Diethyl, l.c.l., works | lb. | .60 - | — |
| Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works | lb. | .60 - | — |
| Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .225 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .235 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .215 - | — |
| Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R. | lb. | .05 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .05¼ - | — |
| 5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .07 - | .07½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .08 - | .08½ |
| Dioxide, cyls. | lb. | .06 - | .08 |
| Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .73 - | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .80 - | — |
| 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .97 - | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.07 - | — |
| Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .80 - | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .87 - | — |
| 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.04 - | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.14 - | — |
| Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | .94 - | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.00 - | — |
| 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. | gal. | 1.17 - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | 1.27 - | — |
| Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. | gal. | .83 - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | .90 - | — |
| Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. | gal. | 1.07 - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | 1.17 - | — |

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs. | lb. | 1.65 - | 1.70 |
| decorticated, cs. | lb. | 1.50 - | 1.60 |
| green, Aleppey, bgs. | lb. | 1.08 - | 1.10 |
| Ceylon, cs. | lb. | 1.00 - | 1.05 |
| Caramel coloring, bbls. | gal. | .70 - | 1.10 |
| Carvel, bots. | lb. | 22.50 - | 23.00 |
| Cascara sagrada bark, bulk | lb. | .29 - | .33 |
| Case hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .09¾ - | — |
| slabs, dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .08¾ - | — |
| Casein,[1] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point | lb. | .24 - | — |
| 20 to 99 bgs., same basis | lb. | .24¼ - | — |
| less than 20 bgs., same basis | lb. | .24¾ - | — |
| rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis | lb. | .25¼ - | — |
| 20 to 99 bgs., same basis | lb. | .25¾ - | — |
| less than 20 bgs., same basis | lb. | .26¼ - | — |
| imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source | lb. | .10 - | .10½ |
| Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls. | lb. | .66 | Nom. |
| regular, bls. | lb. | .58 | Nom. |
| shortstick | lb. | .53 | Nom. |
| broken | lb. | .51 | Nom. |
| Chips, bls. | lb. | .60 | Nom. |
| rolls, select, bls. | lb. | .53 | Nom. |
| broken, bls. | lb. | .52 | Nom. |
| Saigon, all medium, bls. | lb. | .61 | Nom. |
| all thin, bls. | lb. | .62 - | Nom. |
| Cassia, fistula, bskts. | lb. | .24 - | .25 |
| Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports | long ton. | 75.00 - | — |
| Oil (see Oil, castor). | | | |
| Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon. bgs., c.l., works | unit-ton. | 2.90 - | — |
| Castoreum, nat., cns. | lb. | 12.50 - | 13.00 |
| synth., bots. | lb. | 10.00 - | — |
| Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms. | lb. | 3.50 - | — |
| Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs. | lb. | .27 - | .28 |
| French | lb. | 1.60 - | 1.70 |
| Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap). | | | |
| Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .30 - | — |
| granules, ctns., same basis | lb. | .35 - | — |
| Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .30 - | — |
| Cerium hydrate, dms., works | lb. | .60 - | — |
| Oxalate, USP, bbls., works | lb. | .35 - | — |
| kgs., works | lb. | .37 - | — |
| Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works | lb. | 1.50 - | — |
| smaller lots, kgs., same basis | lb. | 2.00 - | — |
| Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .02¾ - | — |
| paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 40.00 - | — |
| papermakers, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 32.50 - | — |
| rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 30.00 - | — |
| Chamomile, Hungary type, cs. | lb. | .60 - | .65 |
| Roman, bls. | lb. | 3.25 | Nom. |
| Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., shipping points | ton. | 15.00 - | — |
| softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va. | ton. | 35.40 - | — |
| Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt. | ton. | 35.80 - | — |
| Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis. | ton. | 32.50 - | — |
| Penn. | ton. | 34.80 - | — |
| Willow, powd., bbls. | lb. | .06 - | .07 |
| Chestnut Extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .023½ - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .022½ - | — |
| powdered, 65% tan. | lb. | .065 - | — |
| Chillies (see Pepper, red). | | | |
| China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 9.50 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 10.00 - | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 7.00 - | — |
| 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. | ton. | 8.50 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 9.50 - | 15.50 |
| wet grd., silkbolt, 90.5%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. | ton. | 9.50 - | — |
| paper bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 12.50 - | — |
| Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. | ton. | 10.00 - | 24.00 |
| powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. | ton. | 41.00 - | — |
| Chloral hydrate, jars | lb. | .93 - | .98 |
| dms. | lb. | .90 - | .95 |
| Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works | lb. | .32 - | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .35 - | — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine,[5,6,7] liquid, cyls., c.l. | lb. | .05¾ - | — |
| contracts | lb. | .05¼ - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .07¼ - | — |
| tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 1.75 - | — |
| multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 2.00 - | — |
| 2, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 2.50 - | — |
| 1, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 3.00 - | — |
| Chloroform, tech., dms. | lb. | .20 - | .25 |
| USP, dms. | lb. | .30 - | .33 |
| Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld. | lb. | .80 - | — |
| 100-lb. cyls., frt. alld. | lb. | .82 - | — |
| 25-lb. cyls., ex-whse. | lb. | 1.00 - | — |
| 1-lb. bots., ex-whse. | lb. | 1.25 - | — |
| Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. | lb. | .22 - | — |
| solut., 8%, bbls., cs. | lb. | .07½ - | — |
| 7½%, bbls., cs. | lb. | .06½ - | — |
| Cake, bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 15.00 - | — |
| Oxide (see Green, chrome). | | | |
| Trioxide (see Acid, chromic). | | | |
| Yellow (see Yellow, chrome). | | | |
| Chrysarobin, bot. | lb. | 6.03 - | 6.09 |
| Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs. | lb. | 1.20 | Nom. |
| broken, bgs. | lb. | .19 | Nom. |
| yellow, quill, bgs. | lb. | .19 | Nom. |
| Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .89 + | .13½* |
| Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .89 + | .13½* |

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .62 + | .13½* |
| large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .66 + | .13½* |
| Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .42 + | .13½* |

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cinchophen, USP, bots. | lb. | 3.70 - | 3.80 |
| dms. | lb. | 3.50 - | 3.60 |

Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic). | | | |
| Aldehyde, cns., dms. | lb. | 2.00 - | 3.00 |
| Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls. | lb. | .62½ | Nom. |
| chips, bgs. | lb. | .56 | Nom. |
| Citral, bots., cns. | lb. | 2.85 - | 4.75 |
| Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars | lb. | .96 - | 1.20 |
| Citronellal, bots., dms. | lb. | 2.75 - | 5.25 |
| Citronellol, bots., dms. | lb. | 6.00 - | 7.00 |
| Clove,[1] Zanzibar | lb. | .21¾ - | .22¼ |
| Clover tops, red, bgs. | lb. | .27 - | .28 |
| Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works | bbl. | 8.75 - | — |
| c.l., works. | bbl. | 8.25 - | — |
| tanks, works | gal. | .07½ - | — |
| refd., bbls., c.l., works | bbl. | 8.75 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | bbl. | 9.25 - | — |
| tanks, works | gal. | .08½ - | — |
| water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works | bbl. | 8.25 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | dm. | 8.75 - | — |
| refd., dms., c.l., works | dm. | 9.25 - | — |
| Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. | lb. | .83¾ - | — |
| feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.25 - | — |
| Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. | lb. | 1.53 - | — |
| feed grade, 25% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.85 - | — |
| Cobalt, chloride, kgs., works. | lb. | .87½ - | — |
| feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.25 - | — |
| Hydrate,[6] bbls. | lb. | 2.04 - | — |
| feed grade, 62% Co., kgs. | lb. | 2.25 - | — |
| Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms. | lb. | .32 - | .35 |
| solid, 8½%, dms. | lb. | .44 - | — |
| Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.25 - | — |
| Oleate, bbls. | lb. | .44 | Nom. |
| Oxide,[6] black, kgs. | lb. | 1.84 - | — |
| Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.75 - | — |
| Resinate, fused A, bbls. | lb. | .15 - | — |
| 1% cobalt oxide, bbls. | lb. | .15 - | — |
| 2% cobalt oxide, bbls. | lb. | .16 - | — |
| 3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls. | lb. | .18 - | — |
| precip., dms., dlvd. | lb. | .38½ - | — |
| Sulphate,[6] dms. | lb. | .65 - | — |
| feed grade, 21% Co., kgs. | lb. | 1.00 - | — |

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs. | lb. | .75 - | — |
| Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns. | oz. | 9.75 - | — |
| Cochineal, gray, bgs. | lb. | .37 - | .38 |
| silver, Teneriffe, bgs. | lb. | .38 - | .39 |
| Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt. | lb. | .25 - | — |
| Cocillana bark, bgs. | lb. | .22 - | .28 |
| Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 11.70 - | — |
| Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 10.50 - | — |
| Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 9.00 - | — |
| Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 9.50 - | — |
| Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver). | | | |
| Cohosh root, black, bls. | lb. | .09 - | .11 |
| blue, bls. | lb. | .09 - | .10 |
| Colchicine, bots., cns. | oz. | No stocks | |
| Colchicum seed | lb. | No stocks | |

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The name of Stauffer is a byword with American Farmers, as many essential insecticides, fungicides and other pest-control products are manufactured under the Stauffer trade mark—sprays, dusts and chemicals that protect millions of tons of crops that feed and clothe America. Our production of chemicals for agriculture has been stepped up to supply this necessary crop protection and, in addition, Stauffer will continue to supply the necessary quantities of high-quality industrial chemicals for war production.

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Acids
Aluminum Sulphate
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Commercial Nitric Acid
*Copperas
Cream of Tartar
Liquid Chlorine
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
*Superphosphate
Tartar Emetic
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride

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Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .12½- .20½
cns.....lb. .22 - .30½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .29
cns.....lb. .26 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .13
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .25
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .34- —
smaller containers, dlvd..
.26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .29
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,2,6] 98%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., grain, bgs., c.l., works...ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs...lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .28 - .34
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.695 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.30 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.....lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lb. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14½
Cyanamide,[1,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks..lb. .14 - .16
tech., works.....lb. .11¼- .13½
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks..lb. .21 - .25
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

## D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. 21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —

Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
.02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. 04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2630- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2830- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2230- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2080- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., tech., cms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .2020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l. .....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks .....lb. .2050- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[2] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —

Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Diliseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .36 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .26
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Diphenyiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00

Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.25 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.10 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.18.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —

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Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red, D&C red, No. 5 | lb. | 6.00 | — |
| D&C red, No. 17 | lb. | 8.35 | — |
| D&C red, No. 18 | lb. | 18.35 | — |
| D&C red, No. 19, cns. | lb. | 15.35 | — |
| D&C red, No. 22, cns. | lb. | 8.35 | — |
| D&C red, No. 35, cns. | lb. | 13.35 | — |
| D&C red, No. 37, cns. | lb. | 12.35 | — |
| Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns. | lb. | 8.35 | — |
| D&C yellow, No. 8, cns. | lb. | 8.35 | — |
| D&C yellow, No. 11, cns. | lb. | 10.35 | — |

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 12.35 | — |
| Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 12.35 | — |
| Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 10.35 | — |
| Ext. D&C red, No. 3 | lb. | 21.35 | — |
| Ext. D&C red, No. 8 | lb. | 7.35 | — |
| Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns. | lb. | 12.35 | — |
| Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns. | lb. | 12.35 | — |
| Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns. | lb. | 8.35 | — |

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 Chrome yellow 2G | lb. | .65 | .70 |
| 40 Chrome yellow R | lb. | .50 | 1.00 |
| 53 Victoria violet | lb. | .80 | 1.00 |
| 165 Lake red C | lb. | .70 | .80 |
| 170 Fast red A[6] | lb. | .56 | .60 |
| 180 Fast red VR | lb. | 1.50 | 1.60 |
| 189 Lake red R, paste | lb. | .85 | .90 |
| 189 Lake red R, powd. | lb. | 3.00 | 3.10 |
| 202 Chrome blue black U | lb. | .35 | .42 |
| 204 Chrome black A | lb. | .42 | .45 |
| 208 Fast red blue R | lb. | .75 | 2.00 |
| 216 Chrome red B | lb. | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| 262 Cloth red 2B | lb. | .60 | .80 |
| 289 Fast cyanin 5R | lb. | .90 | 1.00 |
| 299 Chrome black F | lb. | .85 | .88 |
| 304 Paper yellow | lb. | .83 | .90 |
| 307 Fast cyanin black B | lb. | .80 | .85 |
| 326 Direct cast scarlet | lb. | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| 365 Chrysophenin G | lb. | .58 | .70 |
| 382 Direct scarlet B | lb. | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| 387 Direct violet B | lb. | 1.00 | 1.30 |
| 394 Direct violet N | lb. | .80 | .85 |
| 401 Developed black BHN. | lb. | .45 | .60 |
| 406 Direct blue 2B | lb. | .66 | .70 |
| 415 Direct orange B | lb. | .60 | .70 |
| 419 Direct fast red F | lb. | .70 | .73 |
| 429 Direct brown M | lb. | .55 | .57 |
| 448 Benzo purpurin 4B | lb. | .65 | .70 |
| 495 Benzo purpurin 10B | lb. | .40 | .50 |
| 502 Direct azorin G | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| 512 Direct blue RD | lb. | .80 | 1.00 |
| 518 Direct pure blue 6B | lb. | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| 520 Direct pure blue | lb. | .50 | 1.00 |
| 529 Direct fast black FF | lb. | .55 | 1.00 |
| 581 Direct black EW | lb. | .50 | .54 |
| 582 Direct black RX | lb. | .35 | .45 |
| 592 Direct green B | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| 594 Direct green G | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| 596 Direct brown 3GO | lb. | .85 | 1.00 |
| 620 Direct yellow R | lb. | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| 699 Acid violet | lb. | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| 812 Primulin | lb. | .70 | .75 |
| 814 Direct fast yellow | lb. | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| 848 Nigrosin (water soluble) | lb. | .35 | .50 |

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1177 Indigo, 20% paste | lb. | .15 | .18 |
| Benzo fast black L | lb. | .90 | 1.00 |
| Sulphur black | lb. | .20 | .25 |
| Sulphur blue | lb. | .45 | 1.00 |
| Sulphur brown | lb. | .25 | .50 |
| Sulphur maroon | lb. | .40 | — |

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour index Scale):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphur olive | lb. | .25 | .54 |
| Sulphur tan | lb. | .30 | .50 |
| Sulphur yellow | lb. | .30 | .50 |
| Zambesi black | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Black:— | | | |
| 865 Nigrosin derivatives | lb. | .36 | .44 |
| Blue:— | | | |
| 7075 Alizarin astral base | lb. | 15.00 | — |
| 1078 Alizarin cyanin green base | lb. | 6.00 | — |
| Brown:— | | | |
| Brown | lb. | 1.15 | — |
| Green:— | | | |
| 1078 Alizarin cyanin green | lb. | 5.00 | — |
| Green | lb. | .75 | — |
| Orange:— | | | |
| 24 Sudan I | lb. | .75 | — |
| ded shade | lb. | 75 | — |
| Red:— | | | |
| 75 Sudan II | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| 258 Sudan IV | lb. | .95 | — |
| 680 Oil violet | lb. | .50 | — |
| 749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). | lb. | 2.50 | — |
| 1080 Anthraquinone,[8] violet base | lb. | 6.00 | — |
| Yellow:— | | | |
| 15 Amidoazobenzene yellow | lb. | .90 | — |
| 17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, | lb. | .75 | — |
| 61 Yellow OB | lb. | 1.40 | 2.00 |

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black:— | | | |
| 246 Naphthol blue black S | lb. | .50 | — |
| 729 Victoria blue B | lb. | 1.35 | — |
| 861 Indulin | lb. | .87 | — |
| 873 Methylene gray | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| 909 New blue F | lb. | 1.20 | — |
| 922 Methylene blue | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| 1054 Alizarin saphirol B | lb. | 1.90 | — |
| 1180 Indigotin IA | lb. | .85 | — |
| Blue:— | | | |
| 714 Patent blue A | lb. | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Brown:— | | | |
| 231 Bismarck brown G | lb. | .47 | .62 |
| 234 Resorcin brown Y | lb. | .65 | — |
| 235 Resorcin dark brown R, | lb. | .66 | — |
| 332 Bismarck brown R | lb. | .47 | .62 |
| 706 Phosphin | lb. | 4.65 | — |
| Green:— | | | |
| 5 Naphthol green B | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| 657 Malachite green | lb. | 1.35 | — |
| 662 Brilliant green | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| 666 Guinea green B | lb. | 1.15 | — |
| 737 Wool green S | lb. | .52 | — |
| 974 Methylene green B | lb. | 1.55 | — |
| 1078 Alizarin cyanin green | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Orange:— | | | |
| 10 Chrysoidin G | lb. | .44 | — |
| 21 Chrysoidin R | lb. | .41 | — |
| 27 Orange G | lb. | .50 | — |
| 31 Amidonaphthol red G | lb. | .42 | — |
| 37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, | lb. | .68 | — |
| 151 Orange Y | lb. | .21 | .33 |
| 161 Orange R | lb. | .94 | — |
| Red:— | | | |
| 79 Ponceau R | lb. | .48 | — |
| 88 Fast red B | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| 176 Fast red A[6] | lb. | .54 | — |
| 179 Azorubin | lb. | .60 | — |
| 183 Crocein scarlet 3BX | lb. | .72 | .75 |
| 185 Cochineal red A | lb. | .60 | — |
| 252 Brilliant crocein M | lb. | .68 | — |
| 677 Fuchsin | lb. | 2.10 | — |
| 749 Rhodamine B | lb. | 3.50 | — |
| 752 Rhodamine 6B | lb. | 4.50 | — |
| 768 Eosin G | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| 841 Safranin | lb. | 1.45 | — |

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Violet:— | | | |
| 680 Methyl violet B | lb. | .70 | .75 |
| 681 Crystal violet C | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| 696 Acid violet 4BN | lb. | .88 | — |
| Yellow:— | | | |
| 10 Naphthol yellow S | lb. | .88 | — |
| 138 Metanil yellow | lb. | .56 | .58 |
| 635 Fast light yellow | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| 639 Xylene light yellow | lb. | 1.15 | — |
| 640 Tartrasin | lb. | .80 | — |
| 655 Auramine | lb. | 1.27 | — |

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black:— | | | |
| 864 Nigrosin | lb. | .36 | .44 |
| Blue:— | | | |
| 860 Indulin | lb. | .60 | .70 |
| Brown:— | | | |
| 331 Bismarck brown | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| Green:— | | | |
| 637 Malachite green base | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Orange:— | | | |
| 20 Chrysoidin G | lb. | .95 | — |
| 21 Chrysoidin R | lb. | .98 | — |
| Red:— | | | |
| 677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. | lb. | 7.25 | — |
| 749 Rhodamine B | lb. | 4.75 | — |
| Yellow:— | | | |
| 67 Amidoazotoluene yellow | lb. | .75 | — |
| 655 Auramine | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| 800 Chinolin yellow SS | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Violet:— | | | |
| 680 Methyl violet base | lb. | .85 | — |

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

# E

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Echinacea root, bls. | lb. | .23 | .25 |
| Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen). | | | |
| Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. | lb. | 1.15 | — |
| imported | lb. | No stocks | |
| Elder flowers, bright, bls. | lb. | .57 | .58 |
| Elecampane root, bls. | lb. | .18 | .19 |
| Elm bark, grinding, bls. | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| powd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | .20 | .21 |
| select, bndls. | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Emetine hydrochloride, bots. | oz. | 21.00 | 33.00 |
| Ephedra, bls. | lb. | .21 | .22 |
| Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots. | oz. | 1.15 | 1.65 |
| Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins. | oz. | .95 | 1.45 |
| synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. | oz. | .65 | — |
| Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., | oz. | .65 | — |
| Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more | oz. | .50 | — |
| Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more | oz. | .48 | — |
| Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., | gram. | .75 | — |
| Epsom salt, tech., bgs. | 100 lbs. | 1.80 | — |
| bbls. | 100 lbs. | 1.90 | — |
| USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — |
| bbls., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2.10 | — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 2.60 | — |
| Epsom salt, USP, cryst., kgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal | 100 lbs. | 2.60 | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | — |
| dried, bgs., l.c.l. | lb. | .08 | .09 |

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ergot, USP, dms. | lb. | 1.40 | 1.45 |
| Eserine, bots. | oz. | No prices | |
| Sulphate, 1-gram vials | vial. | 2.10 | — |
| Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate). | | | |
| Amyl (see Amyl ether). | | | |
| Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd. | lb | .30 | — |
| Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric). | | | |
| Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs. | lb | .93 | 1.10 |
| Sulphuric, conc., dms. | lb. | .11 | .16 |
| USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. | lb. | .60 | .61 |
| synthetic, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 14½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | 15½ | — |
| tanks | lb | 12½ | — |
| Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .1170 | .1290 |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .1220 | .1250 |
| tanks, frt. alld. | lb. | .1070 | .1100 |
| 96-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., | lb. | 12½ | 13½ |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| tanks, frt. alld. | lb. | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| NF, dms. | lb. | 14½ | 15½ |
| Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks. | lb. | 37½ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .38 | — |
| Benzoate, bots. | lb. | .90 | 1.00 |
| Bromide, tech., dms. | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| Chloride, dms. | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Cinnamate, cns. | lb. | 3.50 | 3.85 |
| Formate, cns., dms. | lb. | 27½ | .90 |
| Iodide, bots. | lb. | 3.50 | 3.60 |
| Lactate, dms., works | lb. | 33½ | 39½ |
| Myristate, dms., works | lb. | .55 | — |
| Oenanthate, dms. | lb. | .75 | 1.25 |
| Oleate, dms., works | lb. | .47 | — |
| Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .33 | — |
| Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works | lb. | .77 | — |
| Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works | lb. | .50 | |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .52 | .60 |
| Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .80 | — |
| Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. | lb. | .0642 | — |
| West of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0691 | — |
| l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. | lb. | .0691 | — |
| West of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0941 | — |
| tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0748 | — |
| West of Rockies, same basis | lb. | .0792 | — |
| Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l. | lb. | .10 | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .11 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .09 | — |
| Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works | lb. | 16½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | 17½ | 20½ |
| tanks, works | lb. | 15½ | — |
| Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 14½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | 15½ | 16½ |
| tanks, works | lb. | 13½ | — |
| Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 11¼ | — |
| l.c.l., dms. | lb. | 12½ | 15½ |
| tanks, works | lb. | 10½ | — |
| Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 13½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | 16½ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | 14½ | — |


SPOT DELIVERIES

MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER
20/40 MESH

Sulfur
Formic Acid
Sodium Hydrosulfite
Potassium Prussiate Yellow
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

MALT SYRUP

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Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works .lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

# F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½-
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½-
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluospar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca $F_2$, mines..lb.33.00 - —
85% Ca $F_2$, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% Ca $F_2$, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca $F_2$, mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,8,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0615- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

# G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾-
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06 - —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
natural, 26-70 Group 3, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls..... lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls..... lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 26 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/50, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
50/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
Glue, hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 2½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.
Glycerin,[1,9,6] CP, BP, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soapiye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11¼- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.60
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,9] house, loose.....lb. .06½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 2.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 2.25 - —
CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls. same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .32 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls .....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .78½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2 bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Borax,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Lobs,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .06¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bakes., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¾- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis..lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
Gum, kauri, white, extra, No. 2, same basis..lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, siftings, cs.....lb. .75 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .12
tears, cs.....lb. .13 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse., lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

# H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[8,1] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l. works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ref'able, dlvd..lb. 4.50 —
Hyoscine hydrobrimide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

# I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).

# WHAT'S "GREEN" GOT TO DO WITH YOUR CHOICE OF AN ALKALI BLUE TONER?

PLENTY! . . . if war conditions are forcing you to rely on "green" help for a check on incoming toner shipments for quality and uniformity.

But "green" help or no—you must make these checks. So the reliability of your source is more important today than ever before. Here is how Calco double-checks on quality and uniformity for you.

First, *each* vat of crude blue is tested analytically, and selected for a specific type of toner. The batch is flushed with only pure linseed varnishes before testing for color and blending quality. To formulate the sales type, batch properties are scientifically compared to reproduce the *exact* qualities of the standard.

After the laboratory blend has passed this rigid test, the final plant blend is prepared with the same attention to detail and accuracy. However, as a last precaution and double-check, the finished Calco Alkali Blue Toner is again tested, property for property, against the standard . . . *before* delivery to you. This reliability is yours in all Calco Toners. For proof . . . ask your Calco representative for samples!

## CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

Indigo, nat., chests....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs....lb. No prices
powd., bgs....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls....lb. .38 - .50
powd.....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .76
powd., cns....lb. .84 - .87
scales....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots....lb. .53 - .59
cbys....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns....lb. .32 - —
powd., cns....lb. .52 - —
kgs....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs....lb. .68 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .03½- .08
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms....lb. .44 - .47
Oxalate,[6] bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .30½
Isobutyl acetate,[2] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[2] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l....lb. .06½- —
tanks....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

# J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs....lb. 6.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

# K

Kamala, tins....lb. .38 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls....lb. .32 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¾
Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks....gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- —
San Francisco, tanks....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs....lb. .10 - .15

# L

Lady slipper root, bls....lb. .55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, tres....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, tres...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls....lb. .27½- .28
Greek, bls....lb. .29 - .40
Portuguese, bls....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls....lb. .70 - .75
select, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l...lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .07¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Red, dry, 96% or less $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Other points....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc....lb. .10½- —
other points....lb. .10 - —
97%, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
other points....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz. ,etc....lb. .10¼- —
other points....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc....lb. .10¾- —
other points....lb. .10¼- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc....lb. .10½- —
other points....lb. .10 - —
in oil, 95% min., kgs....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l....lb. .10¼- —
Silicate, bgs....lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst.. ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points....lb. .07¼- —
in oil, consumers, kgs..lb. .13½- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg....lb. .11¾- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l....lb. .29 - .43
in gumma butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l....lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l....lb. .26½- .27¼
Lemon peel, bls....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls....lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 6.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky....ton.14.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Manistique, Mich..ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden flowers, bls....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l....ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc....lb. .09½- —
Other points....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 1.98 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls....lb. .60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -33.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs....lb. .21½- —
lovage root, dom., bls....lb. .45 - .50
Imported, bls....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs....lb. 6.00 - 7.00

# M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs....lb. .68 Nom.
West Indian, bgs....lb. .66 - .67
Madder, Dutch, bbls....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls....lb. .07½- —
kgs....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .07¼- —
bbls....lb. .08½- —
kgs....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs....lb. .06¼- —
bbls....lb. .07½- —
kgs....lb. .08¾- —
2, l.c.l., bgs....lb. .07 - —
bbls....lb. .06¼- —
kgs....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs....lb. .09 - —
bbls....lb. .09½- —
kgs....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .09 - —
bbls....lb. .09½- —
kgs....lb. .10¼- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs....lb. .06¼- —
bbls....lb. .06½- —
kgs....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .08¾- —
bbls....lb. .09½- —
kgs....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif...ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls....lb. No stocks
blue, bls....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs....lb. .13 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 25-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06¼
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .06 - .06¼
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton....ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs....lb. No stocks
small, cs....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[3] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls....lb. .42½- .42
Calif., French type, bls....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls....lb. .39½- .40
French, bls....lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls....lb. .34½- .35
Tunisian, bls....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs....lb.13.00 - —
technical....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] bots....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.96
dms....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .12 - —
tanks....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3¾x3¾ in....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic,[6,2] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld....gal. .43½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. allo...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld....gal. .33½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .07¼- .11
W. of Miss....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —

Methyl acetone, nat., Group B, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis...gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis...gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis...gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl, mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .26 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
[illegible] .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[3] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

Milk powder, whole, roller, bbls., lb. .25 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 8.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .19½- .20
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] $1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bags, f.a.s., same basis, ton.68.00 - —

# N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .39
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[5] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7860- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Niketham ide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.56 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
Chinese .....lb. .45 - .50
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .56½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .15

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES
for
TARTARIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE MU 6-1990
NEUBERG CHEMICALS

## O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-145° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, arti. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 5.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 125.00 - —
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns...lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb. 10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 17.50 -19.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 24.00 -28.00
Oil, cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 10.50 Nom.
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17⅛
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb/ .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .55 - .70
Celery, bots.....lb. 24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns.....lb. .08½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb. 35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Java, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl. 80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb. 24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[3] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oil, cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.65
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb. 11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 17.90 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. [illegible] - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. [illegible]- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns... .....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Oil, lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb. 25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
wood, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb. 11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.15 - 1.23
tankcar .....gal. 1.12 - —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks, gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23
800 vis., No. 3 col...0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17⅛
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15⅛
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb. 11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,6] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb. 275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots...lb. 195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,6] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350 flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¾- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.. lb. .18 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16¼ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. No prices
redist., USP, cns., dms...lb. No prices
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, shipt, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 8.25 -28.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb. 26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,6] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1810- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 5.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00


# CYCLAMAL

*The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes*

*(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)*

**A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.**

## *Great Strength*

**(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.**

PERSISTENT IN ODOR • • • • FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION • • • CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U. S. A.

# AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

*Bring you the*

*Fragrance of the Pine Forest*

Pure Oils Distilled Especially for us.

**OIL OF WHITE CEDAR**
**OIL OF CEDAR LEAF AMERICAN PURE**
*Exceptionally Fine Quality*
**OIL OF BALSAM FIR AMERICAN**
**OIL OF PINE NEEDLES AMERICAN**
**OIL OF JUNIPER LEAVES AMERICAN**
(*Juniperus Cummunis*)

**They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.**

# INDOL

U. S. A. MANUFACTURED AND READILY AVAILABLE

**Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.**

**For the sake of economy, dependability and the fine results to be obtained with Indol, send for a sample and suggestions as to its use.**

*Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.*

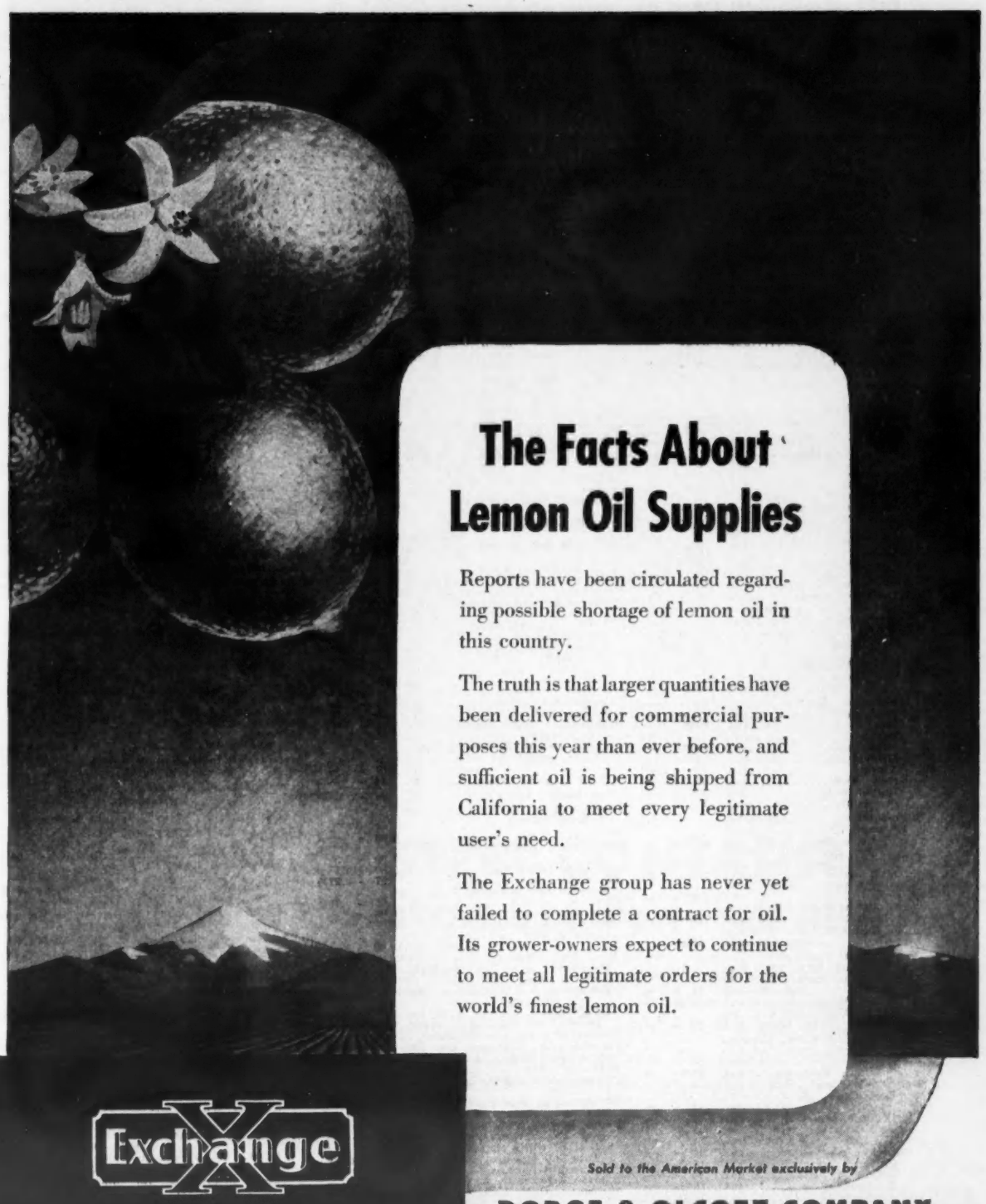
*Aromatics Division*
**GENERAL DRUG COMPANY**
**644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oil, tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. | 58.65 | - | 55.00 |
| l.c.l., works | ton. 60.00 | - | 65.00 |
| tanks, works | ton. 40.00 | - | 45.00 |
| refined, dms., c.l., works | lb. .05 | - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. .05½ | - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. .04½ | - | — |
| Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls | lb. .14¼ | - | — |
| tanks | lb. .13¾ | - | — |
| Tansy, cns | lb. 3.70 | - | 3.90 |
| Tar, pine, dms., E. cities | gal. .30 | - | .35 |
| tanks | gal. .24¼ | - | — |
| rect., USP, bbls | gal. .60 | - | — |
| Tar acid (see T). | | | |
| Thyme, NF, red, cns | lb. 2.50 | - | 3.25 |
| white, cns | lb. 2.65 | - | 4.00 |
| Tung,[1,6] dms | lb. .39 | - | — |
| tanks | lb. .38¾ | - | — |
| Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated). | | | |
| Turpentine (see T). | | | |
| Vetiver, Java, bots | lb. 25.00 | - | 27.50 |
| Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms | lb. .1187 | | Nom. |
| winter, bleach. dms | lb. .1282 | | Nom |
| Wheat germ, dms | gal. 10.00 | - | 13.50 |
| White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l. | gal. .26 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .42 | - | .45 |
| 65/75, vis., c.l. | gal. .36 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .42 | - | .45 |
| USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l. | lb. .39 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .45 | - | .48 |
| 95/105 vis., dms., c.l. | gal. .44½ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .50½ | - | .53¼ |
| 125/135 vis., dms., c.l. | gal. .49 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .55 | - | .58 |
| 145/155 vis., dms., c.l. | gal. .51 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .57 | - | .60 |
| 175/185 vis., c.l. | gal. .54½ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .60½ | - | .63¼ |
| 200/210 vis., c.l. | gal. .58 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .64 | - | .67 |
| 320/330 vis., c.l. | gal. .65 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .71 | - | .74 |
| 335/345 vis., c.l. | gal. .66 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .72 | - | .75 |
| f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. | gal. .40 | - | — |
| 5 bbls | gal. .45 | - | — |
| 85 vis., c.l. | gal. .40 | - | — |
| 5 bbls | gal. .45 | - | — |
| 100 vis., c.l. | gal. .49½ | - | — |
| 5 bbls | gal. .54½ | - | — |
| 145 vis., c.l. | gal. .57 | - | — |
| 5 bbls | gal. .62 | - | — |
| 180 vis., c.l. | gal. .60½ | - | — |
| 5 bbls | gal. .65½ | - | — |
| 340 vis., c.l. | gal. .72 | - | — |
| 5 bbls | gal. .77 | - | — |
| Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. | lb. 5.50 | - | 6.50 |
| South, cns | lb. 4.00 | - | 4.25 |
| synthetic (see Methyl salicylate). | | | |
| Wood (see Oil, chinawood). | | | |
| Wormseed, cns | lb. 3.10 | - | Nom. |
| Wormwood, cns | lb. 4.85 | - | 5.50 |
| Ylang-ylang, bots | lb. 11.00 | - | 17.50 |
| Oleostearin,[1] bbls | lb. .1064 | - | — |
| Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines | ton. 7.00 | - | 11.00 |
| crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works | ton. 8.00 | - | — |
| paper bgs., c.l., works | ton. 9.50 | - | — |
| 200 mesh., c.l., mines | ton. 17.00 | - | — |
| 100 mesh., c.l., mines | ton. 15.00 | - | — |
| 20 mesh to dust | ton. 12.00 | - | — |
| lumps, same basis | ton. 7.00 | - | — |
| spalls, same basis | ton. 5.00 | - | — |
| Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. | lb. 13.00 | - | — |
| 25-lb. lots, cns | lb. 13.25 | - | — |
| smaller lots, cns | lb. 13.50 | - | 13.65 |
| Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher. | | | |
| Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1] | lb. 1.05 | - | — |
| Lake, Persian,[1] bbls | lb. .30 | - | .45 |
| Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. | lb. .12¼ | - | — |
| dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. | lb. .12¾ | - | — |
| Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. | lb. .12¼ | - | — |
| dlvd. other points | lb. .12 | - | — |
| smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. | lb. .12¾ | - | — |
| Ariz., etc. | lb. .13¼ | - | — |
| Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. | lb. .13 | - | — |
| Other points | lb. .12¼ | - | — |
| Molybdate,[1] bbls | lb. .41 | - | — |
| Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works | lb. .80 | - | — |
| Toner, bbls | lb. .80 | - | 1.05 |
| Orange peel, bitter, bbls | lb. .30 | - | .31 |
| Haitian, bgs | lb. .16 | - | .17 |
| sweet, bls | lb. .16 | - | .17 |
| Orangeflower petals, cs | lb. .45 | - | .75 |
| Oregano, Mexican, bgs | lb. .14¼ | - | .14¾ |
| Orris root, African, bls | lb. 1.00 | - | 1.05 |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb. 1.12 | - | 1.15 |
| Portuguese, bls | lb. .45 | - | .46 |
| Verona, bls | lb. 1.25 | - | 1.30 |
| Orthoamylphenol, dms., works | lb. .25 | - | — |
| Orthoanisidin, bbls | lb. .70 | - | — |
| Orthochloroanilin, dms | lb. .60 | - | .70 |
| Orthochlorophenol, dms | lb. .32 | - | — |
| Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works | lb. .17½ | - | .18 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .18 | - | .18¼ |
| 29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works | lb. .16½ | - | .17 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .17 | - | .17¼ |
| Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. .07 | - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .08 | - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. .06½ | - | — |
| Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Orthonitroanilin, dms | lb. .45 | - | — |
| Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms | lb. .15 | - | .18 |
| Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns | lb. .75 | - | — |
| Orthonitrotoluene, dms | lb. .09 | - | — |
| Orthophenetidin, dms | lb. .82 | - | — |
| Orthotolidin, dms | lb. .19 | - | — |
| Osage orange, crystals, bbls | lb. .28 | - | — |
| extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls | lb. .11 | - | — |
| No. 2, bbls | lb. .10 | - | — |
| Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works | lb. 3.50 | - | — |
| smaller lots | lb. 3.75 | - | 4.15 |

## P

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Papain, powd., cs | lb. 3.10 | - | 3.25 |
| Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. 7.00 | - | — |
| smaller lots | oz. 7.05 | - | 7.25 |
| sulphate, natural, cns | oz. 7.10 | - | 7.35 |
| Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs. | lb. .39½ | - | .40 |
| good, bgs | lb. .37 | - | .38 |
| Spanish, fancy, bgs | lb. .45 | - | .50 |
| good, bgs | lb. .36 | - | .37 |
| fair, bgs | lb. .32 | - | .33 |
| Para-anisidin, dms., works | lb. .75 | - | — |
| Parachlorophenol, dms., wks | lb. .32 | - | — |
| Paracymene, dms., c.l., works | lb. .1595 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .1645 | - | — |
| tanks | lb. .1545 | - | — |
| Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works | lb. .11 | - | .12 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .13½ | - | .15 |
| Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery | lb. .04¼ | - | — |
| fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery | lb. .05 | - | — |
| 123-125 AMP, same basis | lb. .0520 | - | — |
| 125-127 AMP, same basis | lb. .0520 | - | — |
| 128-130 AMP, same basis | lb. .0560 | - | — |
| 130-132 AMP, same basis | lb. .0585 | - | — |
| 131-133 AMP, same basis | lb. .0585 | - | — |
| 133-135 AMP, same basis | lb. .0615 | - | — |
| 135-137 AMP, same basis | lb. .0640 | - | — |
| 138-140 AMP, same basis | lb. .0715 | - | — |
| 143-145 AMP, same basis | lb. .0810 | - | — |
| 149-151 AMP, same basis | lb. .1050 | - | — |
| Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose. | | | |
| Parafermaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works | lb. .23 | - | — |
| 100 to 900 lbs., works | lb. .24 | - | — |
| Paranitrophenol, kgs | lb. .35 | - | — |
| Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works | lb. .12 | - | — |
| and 10-gal. dms., works | lb. .15 | - | — |
| USP, cns., cbys | lb. .35 | - | .45 |
| Paranitroanilin, kgs., works | lb. .45 | - | — |
| Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works | lb. .15 | - | — |
| Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works | lb. .30 | - | — |
| Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works | lb. 1.25 | - | 1.30 |
| Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls | lb. .70 | - | — |
| Paratoluidin, bbls., works | lb. .48 | - | — |
| Pareira brava root, bls | lb. .21 | - | .27 |
| Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. .20 | - | .25 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .21 | - | .26 |
| Passion flower, herb, bls | lb. .10 | - | .11 |
| Patchouli leaves, bls | lb. .34 | - | .35 |
| Pectin, bbls | lb. .65 | - | — |
| Pellitory root, bls | lb. .65 | - | .70 |
| Pennyroyal leaves, bls | lb. .15 | - | .16 |
| Pentachlorophenol, dms., works | lb. .20 | - | .25 |
| Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. | lb. .75 | - | — |
| less than barrel lots | lb. 1.00 | - | — |
| tech., bbls., dlvd | lb. .33½ | - | .35½ |
| less than barrel lots | lb. .40 | - | — |
| Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd | lb. 1.60 | - | — |
| less than barrel lots | lb. 1.50 | - | — |
| Pentane,[1] 28-°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, | gal. .11 | - | — |
| l.c.l., Group 3 | gal. .19 | - | — |
| tanks, Group 3 | gal. .07½ | - | — |
| laboratory grade, dms., c.l., | gal. .16 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. .29 | - | — |
| 10 gal. | gal. .55 | - | — |
| Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs | lb. .0665 | - | Bid |
| 50 to 100 bgs | lb. .0705 | - | Bid |
| white,[1] 15 tons, bgs | lb. .1161 | | Nom. |
| 24 bgs | lb. .1295 | | Nom. |
| red, chillies, Carolina, longs, longs, bgs | lb. .22½ | - | .23 |
| Louisiana, sports, bgs | lb. .35 | - | .36 |
| Mombassa, bgs | lb. .23 | - | .23½ |
| Niger, fair, bgs | lb. .18½ | - | .19 |
| Sierra Leone, bgs | lb. .22½ | - | .23 |
| Tanganika, bgs | lb. .20½ | - | .21 |
| Peppermint, USP, bls | lb. .40 | - | .45 |
| import, bls | lb. .96 | - | 1.10 |
| Perchloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1 | lb. .0788 | - | .0800 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .0832 | - | .0850 |
| Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. .0832 | - | .0850 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .0882 | - | .0900 |
| Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. .0882 | - | .0900 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .0932 | - | .0950 |
| Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point | lb. .0882 | - | .0900 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. .0932 | - | .0950 |
| Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. | | | |
| Peru balsam, dms | lb. 1.30 | - | 1.35 |
| Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l. | lb. .021 | - | — |
| golden Topaz, bbls., c.l. | lb. .022 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .036 | - | — |
| red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l. | lb. .024 | - | — |
| l.c.l., | lb. .028 | - | — |
| USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l. | lb. .03½ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .04½ | - | — |
| extra amber, fib. dms., c.l. | lb. .03¾ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .04¾ | - | — |
| cream, c.l., fib. dms | lb. .05 | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .06½ | - | — |
| yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms | lb. .03½ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .04½ | - | — |
| white, lily, c.l., fib. dms | lb. .05¾ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .07¼ | - | — |
| snow, c.l. | lb. .06½ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .08 | - | — |
| soft, c.l. | lb. .05½ | - | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. .06½ | - | — |

# The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

Exchange

OIL OF

LEMON

U. S. P.

*Sold to the American Market exclusively by*

**DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY**
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

**FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.**
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

*Distributors for:* CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

*Producing Plant:* Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,** | | | |
| California, heavy grades | bbl. | .98 - | 1.01 |
| Illinois | bbl. | 1.37 - | — |
| Kentucky, Union County | bbl. | 1.32 - | 1.37 |
| Louisiana-Arkansas | bbl. | .86 - | 1.20 |
| Oklahoma-Kansas | bbl. | .85 - | 1.25 |
| Pennsylvania | bbl. | 1.31 - | 3.00 |
| Texas, North, North-Central | bbl. | .95 - | 1.25 |
| West | bbl. | .70 - | 1.12 |
| Panhandle | bbl. | .90 - | 1.22 |
| Wyoming | bbl. | 1.12 | — |
| **Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3** | gal. | .18 - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | .20 - | — |
| 10 gals. | gal. | .55 - | — |
| 35-60° C., dms., c.l. | gal. | .20 - | — |
| 10 gals. | gal. | .55 - | — |
| 40-75° C., dms., c.l. | gal. | .16 - | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | .20 - | — |
| 10 gals. | gal. | .55 - | — |
| **Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—** | | | |
| Arkansas, No. 1 | gal. | .04 - | — |
| Nos. 2 and 3 | gal. | .03½- | — |
| California, heavy | bbl. | 1.00 - | 1.10 |
| light | bbl. | 1.20 - | — |
| diesel, tanks | gal. | .04 - | — |
| stove dist. | gal. | .05 - | — |
| Group 2, No. 3 | gal. | .03½- | — |
| No. 5 | bbl. | .85 - | — |
| No. 6 | bbl. | .80 - | .85 |
| Kansas, No. 6 | bbl. | .85 - | .90 |
| Oklahoma, No. 3 | gal. | .03½- | — |
| No. 6 | bbl. | .90 - | — |
| 14-16 | bbl. | .97 - | — |
| Pennsylvania, No. 1 | gal. | .06⅝- | .06¾ |
| No. 2 | gal. | .06⅝- | .07 |
| No. 3 | gal. | .06½- | .07¼ |
| 36-40 gravity | gal. | .06⅝- | .06¾ |
| bunker, Baltimore, Md | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Boston, Mass. | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Charleston, Mass. | bbl. | 1.60 - | — |
| Houston, Tex. | bbl. | .85 - | — |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | bbl. | 1.60 - | — |
| New Orleans, La. | bbl. | .85 - | — |
| New York, N. Y. | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Norfolk, Va. | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Portland, Me. | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Port Arthur, Tex. | bbl. | .85 - | — |
| Port Tampa, Fla. | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Providence, R. I. | bbl. | 1.65 - | — |
| Savannah, Ga. | bbl. | 1.60 - | — |
| Texas City, Tex. | bbl. | .85 - | — |
| **Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—** | | | |
| California, 190 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Fort Wells, Wash. | gal. | .12 - | — |
| San Francisco | gal. | .11½- | — |
| Willbridge, Ore. | gal. | .12 - | — |
| East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Group 3, benzol type, tanks | gal. | .07⅛- | — |
| toluol type, tanks | gal. | .07⅝- | .07¾ |
| **Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks** | gal. | .10¼- | — |
| 196-290 b.r., tanks | gal. | .10¼- | — |
| 246-397 b.r., tanks | gal. | .10¼- | — |
| 312-406 b.r., tanks | gal. | .09 - | — |
| 362-458 b.r., tanks | gal. | .09 - | — |
| East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .10 - | — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .06¾- | — |
| Gulf Coast, tanks | gal. | .06⅛- | — |
| tankwagon, Baltimore | gal. | .12 - | .13 |
| Boston | gal. | .12 - | — |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | gal. | .1630- | — |
| Buffalo | gal. | .1240- | — |
| Camden, N. J. | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Chicago | gal. | .13¼- | — |
| Detroit | gal. | .1580- | — |
| Hartford | gal. | .1630- | — |
| Kansas City, Mo. | gal. | .1480- | — |
| Lancaster, Pa. | gal. | .12 - | — |
| Milwaukee | gal. | .1440- | — |
| Minneapolis | gal. | .1420- | — |
| Newark (200 gal.) | gal. | .11 - | — |
| New York (200 gal.) | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Pittsburgh | gal. | .129 - | — |
| Providence | gal. | .13 - | — |
| Rochester | gal. | .1320- | — |
| St. Louis | gal. | .1370- | — |
| Syracuse | gal. | .14 - | — |
| Washington, D. C. | gal. | .13 - | — |
| Wilmington, Del. | gal. | .13 - | — |
| **naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—** | | | |
| California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks | gal. | .12 - | — |
| East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .07¼- | — |
| Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks | gal. | .06⅝- | — |
| tankwagon, Boston | gal. | .13 - | — |
| Bridgeport | gal. | .1730- | — |
| Chicago | gal. | .1380- | — |
| Detroit | gal. | .15 - | — |
| Milwaukee | gal. | .1440- | — |
| Minneapolis | gal. | .1420- | — |
| Newark | gal. | .12 - | — |
| New York | gal. | .12 - | — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .125 - | — |
| St. Louis | gal. | .1470- | — |
| **high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.** | gal. | .21½- | — |
| **No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis** | gal. | .21½- | — |
| **No. 3, same basis** | gal. | .22½- | — |
| **No. 5,[6] tanks, same basis** | gal. | .228 - | — |
| **No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.** | gal. | .223 - | — |
| **No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.** | gal. | .18½- | — |
| **V.M.&P., at refinery:—** | | | |
| California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Richmond | gal. | .11⅛- | — |
| Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash. | gal. | .12 - | — |
| 54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles | gal. | .10 - | — |
| San Francisco | gal. | .10½- | — |
| Portland, Seattle | gal. | .11 - | — |
| East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .07⅛- | — |
| Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks | gal. | .06⅛- | — |
| tankwagon, Boston | gal. | .13 - | — |
| Chicago | gal. | .1380- | — |
| Detroit | gal. | .15 - | — |
| Milwaukee | gal. | .1540- | — |
| Minneapolis | gal. | .1520- | — |
| Newark (200 gal.) | gal. | .125 - | — |
| New York | gal. | .12 - | — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .125 - | — |
| Pittsburgh | gal. | .12½- | — |
| St. Louis | gal. | .1470- | — |
| **Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)** | gal. | .24 - | — |
| East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .07⅛- | .07⅛ |
| **Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—** | | | |
| California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks | gal. | .11 - | — |
| East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .09½- | — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .06⅝- | — |
| Pennsylvania, western, tanks | gal. | .07 - | .07⅛ |
| **Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore** | gal. | .13 - | — |
| Boston | gal. | .12 - | — |
| Chicago | gal. | .13½- | — |
| Detroit | gal. | .1580- | — |
| Milwaukee | gal. | .1440- | — |
| Minneapolis | gal. | .1420- | — |
| Newark | gal. | .11 - | — |
| New York | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .11 - | — |
| Pittsburgh | gal. | .12½- | — |
| St. Louis | gal. | .1370- | — |
| Syracuse | gal. | .14 - | — |
| **Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.** | lb. | 3.60 - | 3.70 |
| dms., 100 lbs. | lb. | 3.50 - | — |
| **Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,** | lb. | .10 - | .11 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .10¾- | .11¾ |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .09 - | .10 |
| **82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis** | lb. | .09¾- | .10¾ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .10¼- | .11½ |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .08¾- | .09¾ |
| **USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.** | lb. | .10¼- | .12½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .11½- | .13½ |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .09½- | .11½ |
| **Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.** | lb. | .85 - | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .87 - | .89 |
| **yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.** | lb. | .80 - | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .82 - | .87 |
| **Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt.** | lb. | .55 - | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .65 - | .70 |
| **Phenyl chloride, dms.** | lb. | .17 - | — |
| **Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.** | lb. | 2.75 - | 3.00 |
| **100% solut., bots.** | lb. | 4.40 - | 5.00 |
| **Phenylethyl acetate, cns.** | lb. | 4.00 - | 5.00 |
| **Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,** | lb. | 5.50 - | 6.50 |
| **Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.,** | lb. | 4.55 - | — |
| **Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,** | lb. | 7.10 - | — |
| commercial, kgs., works | lb. | 1.75 - | — |
| **Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.** | lb. | 13.75 - | 14.75 |
| tech., fib. dms. | lb. | 12.00 - | 12.50 |
| **Phosgene, ton lots, works** | lb. | .19 - | — |
| **Phosphate rock,[1,6] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68⅝% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.** | long ton. | 2.00 - | — |
| 70%-68⅝% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis | long ton. | 2.40 - | — |
| 72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis | long ton. | 3.00 - | — |
| 75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis | long ton. | 4.00 - | — |
| 77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis | long ton. | 5.00 - | — |
| Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices. | | | |
| finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum | short ton. | 2.75 - | — |
| 68% basis 31% $P_2O_5$ minimum | short ton. | 3.00 - | — |
| 70,% basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum | short ton. | 3.25 - | — |
| Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis | long ton. | 4.50 - | — |
| 72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis | long ton. | 5.30 - | — |
| refinery ground, same basis, | long ton. | 4.50 - | — |
| 30% $P_2O_5$, same basis | short ton. | 4.70 - | — |
| 31% $P_2O_5$, same basis | short ton. | 4.80 - | — |
| 32% $P_2O_5$, same basis | short ton. | 5.00 - | — |
| 33% $P_2O_5$, same basis | short ton. | 5.50 - | — |
| **Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).** | | | |
| **Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.,** | lb. | .40 - | 4.4 |
| tins, export | lb. | .55 - | — |
| yellow,[6] dms. | lb. | .25 - | — |
| cs. | lb. | .23 - | .25 |
| **Oxychloride,[6] cryls.** | lb. | .15 - | .18 |
| **Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., works,** | lb. | .11 - | .12 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .13 - | .14 |
| **Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.** | lb. | .38 - | .42 |
| **Trichloride,[6] cryls.** | lb. | .15 - | .16 |
| **Phthalamide, bbls., works** | lb. | .35 - | .40 |
| kgs., works | lb. | .45 - | .50 |
| **Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver** | lb. | .13 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .14 - | — |
| **Picnt leaves, bgs.** | lb. | .08 - | .09½ |
| **Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).** | | | |
| **Picrotoxin, bots.** | oz. | 8.00 - | — |
| **Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.** | oz. | 3.90 - | 5.25 |
| **Nitrate, bots., vls.** | oz. | 3.80 - | 5.15 |
| **Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.** | lb. | .27 - | .27½ |
| Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican). | | | |
| **Pinkroot, bls.** | lb. | .65 - | .70 |
| **Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.** | lb. | 16.00 - | — |
| **Pitch, burgundy (see B).** | | | |
| **Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works** | ton | 19.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 22.00 - | — |
| **Hardwood, paper bgs., works.** | lb. | .03½- | — |
| **Linseed, dms.** | lb. | .05 - | .05½ |
| **Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).** | | | |
| **Pine, dms.** | 100 lbs. | 3.25 - | — |
| standa. 200 lbs. | stand. | 6.00 - | — |
| **Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).** | | | |
| **Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.** | lb. | .12 - | .13 |
| **Podophyllin, dms.** | lb. | 8.75 - | 9.00 |
| **Pokeroot, bls.** | lb. | .10 - | .11 |
| **Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works,** | lb. | .25 - | — |
| **Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.** | lb. | .80 - | .85 |
| **Tree bark, bgs.** | lb. | 1.05 - | 1.10 |
| **Poppy flowers, red, bls.** | lb. | .75 - | .85 |
| **Seed, Dutch, bgs.** | lb. | .60 - | .62 |
| Indian, white, bgs. | lb. | .10 - | .10½ |
| Turkish, bgs. | lb. | No stocks | |
| cleaned, bgs. | lb. | .45 - | .46 |
| **Potash abietate** | lb. | .08 - | — |
| **Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.** | lb. | .28 - | .30 |
| cns. | lb. | .31 - | .33 |
| **Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.** | lb. | .13 - | .15 |
| **Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.** | lb. | .19 - | .21 |
| **Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works** | lb. | .09⅝- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .09¾- | .10 |
| **Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.** | | | |
| **Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works** | lb. | .06½- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .06¾- | — |
| **hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works** | lb. | .05½- | — |
| l.c.l., dms., same basis | lb. | .05¾- | — |
| **USP, gran., bbls., dms.** | lb. | .14 - | .20 |
| powd., bbls., dms. | lb. | .19 - | .21 |
| **Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .07 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .07½- | — |
| 45% basis, dms. | lb. | .03⅛- | .03½ |
| **Potash caustic, tanks** | lb. | .02⅞- | — |
| **liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.** | lb. | .03 - | — |
| l.c.l., dms., same basis | lb. | .03⅛- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .02⅝- | — |
| **solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .06½- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .06¾- | .06⅝ |
| **Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works** | lb. | .11 - | .11⅝ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .119 - | .13 |
| **powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,** | lb. | .09⅝- | .11⅝ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .119 - | .13 |
| **export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.** | lb. | .18 - | .20 |
| **Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs.** | lb. | .08 | Nom. |
| **Chromate,[6] bgs.** | lb. | .24 - | .28 |
| **Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., powd., 3c. per lb. higher.** | lb. | .33½- | .39½ |
| **Cyanide, dms., works** | lb. | .55 - | — |
| **Fluoride, bbls.** | lb. | .34 - | .40 |
| **Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys.** | lb. | 1.65 - | 1.77 |
| dms., 1,000 lbs. | lb. | 1.50 - | — |
| 100 lbs. | lb. | 1.60 - | — |
| **Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.** | lb. | 1.65 - | 1.85 |
| **Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.** | lb. | .34 - | .36 |
| **Hypophosphite, cns.** | lb. | .72 - | .75 |
| **Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.** | lb. | 3.46 - | — |
| cns., 25 lbs. | lb. | 3.35 - | — |
| **Iodide, bots. or cns.** | lb. | 1.44 - | 1.48 |
| dms. | lb. | 1.35 - | 1.38 |
| **Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% $K_2O$, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.** | unit-ton. | .20 - | — |
| 22% $K_2O$, seasonal contract | discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%. | | |
| 25% $K_2O$, same basis | unit-ton. | .21 - | — |
| **Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.** | lb. | .19 - | .21 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .25 - | — |
| **Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, $K_2O$, bulk, ex vessel, ports** | unit-ton. | .53½- | — |
| Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%. | | | |
| granular, 50-52, $K_2O$ | unit-ton. | .56 - | — |
| **Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals** | unit-ton. | .53½- | — |
| Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of $K_2O$ less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of $K_2O$ less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports. | | | |
| Nitrate (see Saltpeter). | | | |
| **Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms.** | lb. | .37 - | .50 |
| fine gran., bbls., dms. | lb. | .28 - | .31 |
| **Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works** | lb. | .09½- | .11 |
| **Permanganate, tech., dms., works** | lb. | .19¾- | .20¾ |
| USP, dms., works | lb. | .20¾- | .21 |
| **Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.** | lb. | .50 - | .53 |
| Yellow, bbls. | lb. | .16 - | .17 |
| **Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.** | lb. | .18 - | — |
| **Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works** | lb. | .07 - | — |
| **glass, bgs., c.l.** | ton. | 260.00 - | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 15.25 - | — |
| **solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works** | 100 lbs. | 4.25 - | — |
| l.c.l., 5 or more, works | 100 lbs. | 5.00 - | — |
| 1-4, works | 100 lbs. | 5.50 - | — |
| **32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works,** | 100 lbs. | 4.75 - | — |
| l.c.l., 5 or more, works, | 100 lbs. | 5.50 - | — |
| 1-4, works | 100 lbs. | 6.00 - | — |
| **40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works** | 100 lbs. | 5.75 - | — |
| l.c.l., 5 or more, works, | 100 lbs. | 6.50 - | — |
| 1-4, works | 100 lbs. | 7.00 - | — |
| **Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls.** | lb. | .15 - | .21 |
| Prices on granular 4c. higher. | | | |
| tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95%, $K_2SO_4$, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports | ton. | 36.25 - | — |
| **Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.** | lb. | .70 - | .78 |
| **Xanthate, dms., c.l.** | lb. | .12 - | — |
| **Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works** | oz. | 14.20 - | 14.95 |
| **Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, $K_2SO_4$, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports** | ton. | 26.00 - | — |
| **Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works** | lb. | .40 - | .43 |
| **Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.** | lb. | .45 - | .50 |
| **Prickly ash bark, bls.** | lb. | .11 - | .12 |
| **Berries, bgs.** | lb. | .23 - | .25 |
| **Prince's pine herb, bls.** | lb. | .35 - | .40 |
| **Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs.** | lb. | 8.00 - | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 8.25 - | 8.75 |
| **Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3** | gal. | .03⅝- | — |
| **Propyleneglycol, dms.** | lb. | .21 - | — |
| **Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).** | | | |
| **Pulsatilla, bls.** | lb. | .68 - | .69 |
| **Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots,** | lb. | .03¾- | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .03¾- | .04 |
| **coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots** | lb. | .03⅝- | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .03⅞- | .04¼ |
| Chi., ton lots | lb. | .04½- | — |
| Pumice stone packed in barrels is ¼c. per lb. higher than the above prices. | | | |
| **Pumpkin seed, bgs.** | lb. | .12 - | .18 |
| **Purple lake (see Red).** | | | |
| **Putty, com'l, dms.** | 100 lbs. | 3.15 - | — |
| **linseed oil, raw, dms.** | 100 lbs. | 5.00 - | — |
| refined, dms. | 100 lbs. | 5.50 - | — |
| standard, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.20 - | — |
| **Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.,** | gal. | 5.75 - | — |
| (30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. | gal. | 8.53 - | — |
| **flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, frt. alld.** | lb. | .27 - | .28 |
| fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., | lb. | .29 - | — |
| 1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., | bbls. | .39 - | — |
| powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., | frt. alld. | .28 - | — |
| **Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.** | gal. | 1.55 - | 1.68 |
| refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis | lb. | .45½- | .46 |
| **Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports,** | long ton. | 8.00 - | 10.00 |
| **Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works,** | fib. dms., tins. | 1.75 - | 2.40 |
| resublimed, fib. dms., tins. | lb. | 3.50 - | — |
| **Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines.** | ton. | 10.00 - | — |
| 325 mesh, same basis | ton. | 13.00 - | — |
| No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. | ton. | 8.00 - | — |
| 325 mesh, same basis | ton. | 11.00 - | — |
| **Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works,** | lb. | .12 - | — |
| black, cs., works | lb. | .10 - | — |
| China, white, ivory, cs., wks. | lb. | .13 - | — |
| dense, white, cs., works | lb. | .10 - | — |
| gray, cs., works | lb. | .08 - | — |
| mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works | lb. | .04 - | — |
| **Pyroxylin scrap, translucent pastels, cs., works** | lb. | .10 - | — |
| transparent, cs., works | lb. | .20 - | — |
| colors, cs., works | lb. | .12 - | — |
| shavings, amber, cs., works | lb. | .16 - | — |
| colors, mixed, cs., works | lb. | .10 - | — |
| white, cs., works | lb. | .15 - | — |

# Q

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Quassia chips, bls.** | lb. | .06 - | .09 |
| **Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75** | per ton. | .04⅞- | — |
| **Clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis** | lb. | .06¼- | — |
| **dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works** | lb. | .04½- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .04 - | — |
| ground, bgs., c.l. | lb. | .08⅛- | — |
| l.c.l., bgs. | lb. | .09 - | — |
| **Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.** | lb. | .12 - | .13 |
| **Root, bgs.** | lb. | .10 - | .14 |
| **Quercitron, crystals, bbls.** | lb. | .26 - | — |
| extract, bbls., No. 1 | lb. | .10 - | — |
| No. 2 | lb. | .09½- | — |
| No. 3 | lb. | .09 - | — |
| solid, bxs. | lb. | .18½- | — |
| **Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot** | flask. | 195.00 - | 197.00 |
| f.o.b. shipment point, Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz. | flask. | 191.00 - | — |
| Tex. and Ark. | flask. | 193.00 - | — |
| Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%. | | | |
| **Quince seed, bgs.** | lb. | 1.30 - | 1.75 |
| **Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.** | oz. | 1.06 + | .12½* |
| powd., precip., cns. | oz. | 1.01 + | .18½ |
| **Sulphate, USP, cns.** | oz. | .71 + | .18½ |

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Quinine,[6] N.F., cns., 100 ozs.** | oz. | .84 + | .18½* |
| Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.05 + | .13½ |
| Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.05 + | .13½ |
| Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.07 + | .13½ |
| Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .89 + | .13½ |
| Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .78 + | .13½ |
| Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. | oz. | .86 + | .13½ |
| Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.25 + | .13½ |
| Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.07 + | .13½ |
| Formate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.00 + | .13½ |
| Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.20 + | .13½ |
| Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .76 + | .13½ |
| Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .81 + | .13½ |
| Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.05 + | .13½ |
| Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.07 + | .13½ |
| Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .90 + | .13½ |
| Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .79 + | .13½ |
| Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .67 + | .13½ |
| Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.05 + | .13½ |
| Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .63 + | .13½ |
| Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. | oz. | .99 + | .13½ |
| Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.03 + | .13½ |

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns.** | oz. | .81 + | .18½* |

Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

# R

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|---|---|---|---|
| **R salt, dry, bbls.** | lb. | .55 - | — |
| paste, dms. | lb. | .52 - | — |
| **Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs.** | lb. | No stocks | |
| dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs. | lb. | .14½- | .15 |
| **Raspberries, dried, bls.** | lb. | .90 - | .97 |
| **Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.** | lb. | 1.10 - | 1.90 |

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls. E. Rockies** | lb. | 1.00 - | — |
| light shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | .85 - | — |
| medium shades, bbls., same basis | lb. | .90 - | — |
| Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| **Selenide, dark, bbls., works** | lb. | 2.50 - | — |
| light, same basis | lb. | 2.20 - | — |
| orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works | lb. | 1.50 - | — |
| **Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works** | lb. | 4.60 - | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | 4.75 - | 5.25 |
| **Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).** | | | |
| **Dyes (see Dyes, red).** | | | |
| **Eosin toner, bbls., works** | lb. | 1.35 - | — |
| **Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks.** | lb. | .85 - | — |
| **Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.** | lb. | .09¼- | — |
| 80-85%, bbls., same basis, | lb. | .07⅝- | — |
| imp., English, all shades | lb. | .12 - | — |
| **Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works,** | lb. | 1.25 - | — |
| **Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works** | lb. | .90 - | — |
| **Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works** | lb. | .60 - | — |
| **Pink, bbls., works** | lb. | .20 - | .25 |
| **Rose lake, bbls., works** | lb. | .25 - | .28 |
| **Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works** | lb. | 1.10 - | — |
| **Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works** | lb. | .40 - | — |
| cadmium, bbls., works | lb. | 1.10 - | — |
| deep, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.20 - | — |
| Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher. | | | |
| **Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works** | lb. | 3.09 - | — |
| smaller lots. | lb. | 3.11 - | — |
| **Metallic, bbls., Pa. works** | lb. | .02 - | — |
| **Orange, Persian (see O).** | | | |
| **Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works,** | lb. | .09 - | — |
| l.c.l., bbls. | lb. | .09¼- | — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red, oxide reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa. Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis | lb. | .08¾- | — |
| 80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis | lb. | .08¼- | .906 |
| Para,[8] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works | lb. | .70 - | — |
| Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner). | | | |
| Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works | lb. | 4.15 - | — |
| Purple, lake, kgs. | lb. | 1.00 - | — |
| Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. | | .55 - | — |
| Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. | | .35 - | — |
| Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls. | lb. | .04¾- | .07¾ |
| Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works | lb. | 1.05 - | — |
| M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works | lb. | 3.25 - | — |
| Turkey, bbls., works | lb. | .14½- | — |
| Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L. | lb. | .11 - | .40 |
| Venetian, 5%, bbls., works | lb. | .0220- | — |
| 10%, bbls., works | lb. | .0245- | — |
| 15%, bbls., works | lb. | .0266- | — |
| 20%, bbls., works | lb. | .02¾- | — |
| 25%, bbls., works | lb. | .03 - | — |
| 30%, bbls., works | lb. | .03¼- | — |
| 35%, bbls., works | lb. | .0360- | — |
| 40%, bbls., works | lb. | .04 - | — |
| Vermilion, Amer., bbls. | lb. | .25 - | .40 |
| Quicksilver, bbls. | lb. | 3.05 - | 3.15 |
| Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. | lb. | 2.26 - | — |
| Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. | | .35 - | — |
| Resorcinal,[9] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. | lb. | .68 - | .78 |
| USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss. | lb. | 1.50 - | — |
| Rhatany root, bgs. | lb. | .12 - | .13 |
| Rhubarb, whole, cs. | lb. | 1.15 - | 1.35 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | 1.20 - | 1.40 |
| Riboflavin,[4] bots. | kilo. | 490.00 - | — |
| Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. | lb. | .79 - | — |
| Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. | lb. | .43½- | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .44 - | .47 |
| powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. | lb. | .42½- | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .43 - | .46 |
| Rose flowers, pale, bls. | lb. | .40 - | .50 |
| Rosemary flowers, bls. | lb. | 1.55 - | 1.60 |
| Leaves, Portuguese, bls. | lb. | .10¼- | .10¾ |
| Spanish, bls. | lb. | .16½- | .17 |
| Rosin, gum, ex dock— | | | |
| B, dms. | 100 lbs. | 3.76 - | — |
| D, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.12 - | — |
| E, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.65 - | — |
| F, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.66 - | — |
| G, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.67 - | — |
| H, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.67 - | — |
| I, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.68 - | — |
| K, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.81 - | — |
| M, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.85 - | — |
| N, dms. | 100 lbs. | 4.93 - | — |
| W.G., dms. | 100 lbs. | 5.57 - | — |
| W.W., dms. | 100 lbs. | 6.05 - | — |
| X, dms. | 100 lbs. | 6.05 - | — |
| Wood, F.F., dms. | 100 lbs. | 3.64 - | 3.96 |
| Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines. | ton. | 25.50 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 27.50 - | — |
| Rue, bls. | lb. | 1.45 - | 1.60 |

## S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. | lb. | .29 - | .31 |
| Saccharin,[5] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up | lb. | 1.30 - | 1.35 |
| smaller lots | lb. | 1.40 - | 1.60 |
| Saffron, Mexican, bls. | lb. | .54 - | .55 |
| Spanish, tins | lb. | 27.50 - | 28.00 |
| Safrol, cns. | lb. | 2.00 - | 2.25 |
| Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls. | lb. | .27½- | .28 |
| fair, bls., lb. | lb. | .24½- | .25 |
| Spanish, bls. | lb. | .27½- | .28 |
| Sago flour, bgs. | lb. | .05 - | .05¾ |
| Salicin, bots., 5 lbs. | lb. | No stocks | |
| cns., 25 lbs. | lb. | No stocks | |
| Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. | lb. | .90 - | — |
| fib. dms. | lb. | .92 - | .93 |
| powder, 10c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Salt, rock, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 14.20 - | — |
| l.c.l., bgs. | ton. | 17.00 - | 18.00 |
| vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 15.70 - | — |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 19.40 - | 23.20 |
| Saltcake, dom., bulk, works. | ton. | 15.00 - | — |
| Chrome (see Chrome cake). | | | |
| Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons | 100 lbs. | 8.20 - | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 8.35 - | 8.60 |
| powd., bbls., 10-20 tons | 100 lbs. | 9.20 - | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 9.35 - | 9.60 |
| Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. | oz. | 3.75 - | — |
| Santonin, cryst., cns. | kilo. | 210.00 - | 220.00 |
| Saponin, No. 1 cns. | lb. | 1.75 - | 1.90 |
| No. 2 cns. | lb. | 1.40 - | — |
| Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls. | lb. | .25 - | .30 |
| Honduras, bls. | lb. | .39 - | .60 |
| Mexican, bls. | lb. | .20 - | .21 |
| Sassafras bark, ord., bls. | lb. | .20 - | .21 |
| select, bls. | lb. | .50 - | .55 |
| Savory, dom., Calif., bls. | lb. | .90 - | .93 |
| Spanish, bls. | lb. | .75 - | .76 |
| Phila., bls. | lb. | .72 - | .74 |
| Saw palmetto berries, bgs. | lb. | .09 - | .14 |
| Scammony resin, lump, cns. | lb. | 1.30 - | — |
| powd., cns. | lb. | 1.35 - | — |
| Root, bgs. | lb. | .07 - | .09 |
| Schaeffer's salt, bgs. | lb. | .46 - | — |
| Scullcap, Eastern, bls. | lb. | .27 - | .35 |
| Western, bls. | lb. | .17 - | .18 |
| Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment | lb. | .33¾- | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .34¼- | — |
| kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't. | lb. | .34¼- | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .34¾- | — |
| Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs. | lb. | 1.75 - | — |
| cns., 10 lbs. | lb. | 1.85 - | — |
| Senega root, spot, bls. | lb. | .90 - | .95 |
| Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls. | lb. | .22 - | .23 |
| siftings, bgs. | lb. | .22 - | .24 |
| Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. | lb. | .16 - | .16½ |
| 2, bls. | lb. | .11½- | .12 |
| 3, bls. | lb. | .10 - | .10¼ |
| powd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | .15 - | .17 |
| Pods, bls. | lb. | .13 - | .16 |
| Serpentaria root, bls. | lb. | .80 - | .82 |
| Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs. | lb. | .13½- | .14 |
| Indian, hullel, sterile, bgs. | lb. | .14¾- | .15¼ |
| natural, bgs. | lb. | .11 | Nom. |
| Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs. | lb. | .42½- | — |
| Boston | lb. | .43½- | — |
| Chicago | lb. | .44 - | — |
| Pacific coast | lb. | .46 - | — |
| refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs. | lb. | .48½- | — |
| Boston | lb. | .49½- | — |
| Chicago | lb. | .50 - | — |
| Pacific coast | lb. | .52 - | — |

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I. bgs., lots of 100 | lb. | .4660- | — |
| Garnet, bgs., lots of 100 | lb. | .3890- | — |
| Shellac, superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100 | lb. | .3460- | — |
| Chicago, lots of 100 | lb. | .3710- | — |
| Pacific coast, lots of 100 | lb. | .3960- | — |
| T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100 | lb. | .3550- | — |
| Chicago, lots of 100 | lb. | .3600- | — |
| Pacific coast, lots of 100 | lb. | .3805- | — |

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shortening, trcs. | 100 lbs. | 16.50 - | 17.00 |
| Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. | ton. | 17.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 20.00 - | — |
| 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 18.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 19.00 - | 20.00 |
| wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 18.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 21.00 - | — |
| 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 30.60 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 35.00 - | 38.00 |
| 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 20.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 21.50 - | 23.00 |
| 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 20.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 22.00 - | 25.00 |
| hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 13.50 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 18.50 - | — |
| 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 11.00 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | ton. | 16.00 - | — |
| Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works | lb. | .15½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .18½- | — |
| 10 gals., works | lb. | .27 - | — |
| Silver, bullion | oz. | .44¾- | — |
| govt. purchase, dom. | oz. | .7111- | — |
| govt. purchase,[1] foreign | oz. | .44¾- | — |
| Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .41½- | — |
| Nitrate, 100-oz. bots. | oz. | .32¾- | — |
| Nucleinate, bots., dms. | oz. | .308 - | .358 |
| Proteinate, bots., dms. | oz. | .288 - | .338 |
| Simarubra bark, bls. | lb. | .60 - | .67 |
| Skunk cabbage root, bls. | lb. | No stocks | |
| Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works. | ton. | 11.00 - | 12.00 |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 12.00 - | 13.00 |
| Sloe berries, bgs. | lb. | .75 - | .80 |
| Smalt, black, ctns. | lb. | .05 - | .08 |
| Blue, ctns. | lb. | .07 - | .08¼ |
| Snakeroot, Canada, bls. | lb. | .40 - | .42 |
| Soapbark, bls. | lb. | .11¾- | .12¼ |
| crushed, bls., bbls. | lb. | .13 - | .14 |
| cut, dom., bls., bbls. | lb. | .16 - | .17 |
| imp., bbls. | lb. | .18 - | .19 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .17 - | .18 |
| Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .06½- | .10 |
| flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .05 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .05½- | .06 |
| N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .09½- | .10 |
| Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works | lb. | .79 - | — |
| semi-refined, bbls., works | lb. | .42 - | — |
| white, powd., dms. | lb. | 1.50 - | 1.80 |
| Aluminate,[8] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 7.50 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 8.40 - | — |
| other uses, bgs., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 7.00 - | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 7.50 - | 8.00 |
| Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .15 - | .15½ |
| Arsenate,[8] dms., dealers, c.l., works | lb. | .09¼- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .10¾- | .11¼ |
| Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works | lb. | .08¼- | — |
| Soda arsenite, gray, dms., l.c.l., dealers, works | lb. | .09 - | .10 |

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.15 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 | 100 lbs. | 2.18 - | — |
| 2 | 100 lbs. | 2.33 - | — |
| 3 | 100 lbs. | 2.58 - | — |
| 4 | 100 lbs. | 2.98 - | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.35 - | — |
| 2 | 100 lbs. | 2.50 - | — |
| 3 | 100 lbs. | 2.75 - | — |
| 4 | 100 lbs. | 3.15 - | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | 100 lbs. | .95 - | — |
| extra light, 55%, bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 1.13 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 | 100 lbs. | 2.13 - | — |
| 2 | 100 lbs. | 2.28 - | — |
| 3 | 100 lbs. | 2.53 - | — |
| 4 | 100 lbs. | 2.93 - | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.45 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 | 100 lbs. | 2.45 - | — |
| 2 | 100 lbs. | 2.60 - | — |
| 3 | 100 lbs. | 2.85 - | — |
| 4 | 100 lbs. | 3.25 - | — |
| bulk, c.l. | 100 lbs. | .09 - | — |
| light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 1.05 - | 1.13 |
| l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 | 100 lbs. | 2.13 - | — |
| 2 | 100 lbs. | 2.28 - | — |
| 3 | 100 lbs. | 2.53 - | — |
| 4 | 100 lbs. | 2.93 - | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.35 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 | 100 lbs. | 2.35 - | — |
| 2 | 100 lbs. | 2.50 - | — |
| 3 | 100 lbs. | 2.75 - | — |
| 4 | 100 lbs. | 3.15 - | — |

Frizzy-Haired New Guinea Natives unload American supplies

Steel drums and pails, capacities 5 gal. to 55 gal.

# STEEL CONTAINERS stand rough handling

On the many fronts where this war is being fought, trained hands are not always available for unloading supplies. Foods, munitions and gasoline are often rough handled—containers must take the rap. The positive protection of Steel Containers safeguards contents under all conditions.

INLAND STEEL CONTAINER CO.

Formerly WILSON & BENNETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

6532 S. MENARD AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Plants at Chicago—Jersey City— New Orleans—Richmond, Calif.

Sales offices in all principal cities

CONTAINER SPECIALISTS

Soda ash, light, 58%, bulk, c.l.. 100 lbs. .90 - —

**Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.**

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —

Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .14

Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
**solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —**
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
38°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
42°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —

Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31

Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —

**Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)**

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

**Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).**

Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¾- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Soda, fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
**Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.**

Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90

Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26

Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
**Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.**

Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48

Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.58 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —

Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35

Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —

Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55

Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —

Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00

Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55

Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11

Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —

Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 2. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —

Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12

monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —

Soda phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
**USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).**
**Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.**

Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —

Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- 10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —

Soda pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55

Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
**Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.**

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30

Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —

Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —

Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½

Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24

Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., powd..lb. .10 - .10½

**Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —**
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90

Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00

Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31

Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Sulphohydrate, liquid, 58% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —

Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).

Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22

Solvent naphths, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —

Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —

Soybean meal,[3] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½

Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75

Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36

Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55

Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —

Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15

Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19

St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60

St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —

Starch, potato, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —

Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —

Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).

Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08

Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —

Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 200 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —

Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00

Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10

Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —

Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)

Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)

Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
.5b. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
**Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.**
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90

Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .06 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, ogs. lb. .16½- .17
medium, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
poultry, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½

Superphosphate,[3] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84

**delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.05 per ton.**

**Superphosphate,[4] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.**

triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .55 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —

**Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.**

# T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00

Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.


USE A *Cowles* DETERGENT SILICATE

**DRYMET** REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE** Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

**DRYORTH** REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **TECHNICALLY ANHYDROUS SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE** Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high $NA_20$ value.

**DRYMET—DRYORTH** are both available for shipment from conveniently located distributors' stocks and in mixed carloads from our plants.

*Write today for details.*

BUY *MORE* WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

FOR QUOTATIONS: Write—Wire—Phone

THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .06 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .28½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.290.00 - —
50 grams, bots.....gram. .32 - —
25 grams, bots.....gram. .34 - —
1 gram, bots.....gram. .39 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
French type, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz..oz. .30 - —
smaller lots.....oz. .33 - .36
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54¼
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45¼
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —

Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .81 - .84
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks .....gal. .68 - —

## U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
Import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] chys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

## W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .046
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14¼- .15¼

Chromic Acid anodized aluminum tape dyed various colors is used to identify electrical cables on warships. Cables so marked can be repaired quickly when broken by exploding shells and the ship's fire power maintained. One of the important advantages of the chromic acid process in this application is that after the tape is anodized and dyed it can be stamped with metal dies and bent without destroying the protecting anodic film.

Mutual Chromic Acid meets all specifications and is widely used by our Government and throughout industry. Shipments are made from either of our complete plants or dealers' warehouses.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

**MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA**

270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p. black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis | lb. | .12¾ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .13 - .13¾ |
| white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis | lb. | .24¾ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .25 - .25¾ |
| 180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis | lb. | .16¼ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .16½ - .17¼ |
| black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis | lb. | .14¾ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .15 - .15¾ |
| white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis | lb. | .28¾ - — |
| Bayberry, bgs | lb. | .25 - .26 |
| Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton | lb. | .58 - — |
| discs or cakes, bgs., ton | lb. | .60 - — |
| ctns., ton | lb. | .61 - .63 |
| slabs, bgs., ton | lb. | .57 - — |
| yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton | lb. | .37½ - — |
| Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton | lb. | .44½ - — |
| unbleachable, bgs., ton | lb. | .41½ - — |
| ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton | lb. | .58½ - — |
| discs, bgs., ton | lb. | .55½ - — |
| ctns., ton | lb. | .56½ - .58½ |
| rounds or squares, bgs., ton | lb. | .57½ - — |
| ctns., ton | lb. | .58½ - .60½ |
| slabs, bgs., ton | lb. | .52½ - — |
| Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton | lb. | .38 - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .39 - .48 |
| Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c. | | |
| refined, bgs., ton | lb. | .44 - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .45 - .54 |
| Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton | lb. | .71¼ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .72¼ - .81¼ |
| Wax, carnauba, North Country No. 2, bgs., ton | lb. | .75¾ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .76¾ - .85¾ |
| No. 3, bgs., ton | lb. | .73½ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .74½ - .83½ |
| refined, bgs., ton | lb. | .76¾ - .80 |
| smaller lots | lb. | .77¾ - .90 |
| yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton | lb. | .83¼ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .84¼ - .93¼ |
| No. 2, bgs., tons | lb. | .81¼ - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .82¼ - .91¼ |
| No. 3, bgs., ton | lb. | .79 - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .80 - .89 |
| powdered (same differentials as candelilla). | | |
| Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton | lb. | .13½ - .14 |
| jobbing lots | lb. | .14½ - .15 |
| 150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. | | .15½ - .16 |
| jobbing lots | lb. | .16½ - .17 |
| 160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. | | .16½ - .17 |
| jobbing lots | lb. | .17½ - .18 |
| Japan, cs | lb. | No stocks |
| Montan, bgs | lb. | No stocks |
| Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton | lb. | .49½ - .51¾ |
| smaller lots | lb. | .50½ - .61¾ |
| powdered (same differentials as candelilla) | | |
| refined, bgs., ton | lb. | .62 - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .63 - .72 |
| Paraffin (see under P). | | |
| Spermaceti, blocks, cs | lb. | .26 - .27 |
| cakes, cs | lb. | .27 - .28 |
| White lead (see Lead, white). | | |
| White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. | | .04 - .07½ |
| rossed, bls | lb. | .07 - .10 |
| White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more | lb. | 2.84 - — |
| Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l. | ton. | 18.00 -22.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 20.00 -24.00 |
| wet-ground, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 21.00 -25.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 25.00 -29.00 |
| Whiting, chalk, gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 20.00 -24.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 21.00 -25.00 |
| extra-bolted, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 22.00 -26.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 23.00 -27.00 |
| Paris white, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 24.00 -28.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 25.00 -29.00 |
| limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. | | 6.00 - — |
| smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. | | 7.00 - 9.00 |
| wet-grd., air-floated, 325 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 9.35 -10.10 |
| 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 8.60 - 9.50 |
| 90%, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 6.25 - 7.00 |
| water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 13.00 - — |
| gilders, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 12.45 - — |
| putty grade, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 12.00 - — |
| Precipitated, bgs., c.l. | ton. | 14.00 -15.00 |
| l.c.l. | ton. | 18.00 -20.00 |
| Wild cherry bark, thick, bls. | lb. | .05½ - .06 |
| rossed, bls | lb. | .15 - .18 |
| thin, bls | lb. | .09½ - .10 |
| rossed, green, bls | lb. | .12 - .15 |
| Wild indigo root, bls | lb. | .18 - .19 |
| Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls. | gal. | .72 - .75 |
| Leaves, bls | lb. | .07 - .09 |
| Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural). | | |
| Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y. | ton. | 20.00 - — |
| 60 mesh, same basis | ton. | 24.00 - — |
| 80 mesh, same basis | ton. | 27.00 - — |
| 100 mesh, same basis | ton. | 30.00 -32.00 |
| Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable. | | |
| Wormseed, American, bgs | lb. | .11 - .12 |
| Levant | lb. | 6.50 - — |
| Wormwood, bls | lb. | .50 - .75 |

# X

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Xylene (see Xylol). | | |
| Xylol[4] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works | gal. | .32 - — |
| tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. | gal. | .27 - — |
| West, Minnequa, Col. | gal. | .27 - — |
| 10°, dms., return, works | gal. | .35 - — |
| tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. | gal. | .30 - — |
| Xylol, 5°, dms., return, works. | gal. | .42 - — |
| tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. | gal. | .37 - — |
| 3°, dms., return, works | gal. | .47 - — |
| tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. | gal. | .42 - — |
| Xylidin, mixed, dms | lb. | .35 - .36 |

# Y

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns | lb. | 1.75 - 2.20 |
| Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms. | lb. | .35 - — |
| 90 B units, dms | lb. | .40 - — |
| 120 B units, dms | lb. | .45 - — |
| 200 B units, dms | lb. | .58 - — |
| 300 B units, dms | lb. | .72 - — |
| Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | 1.35 - 2.25 |
| Cadmium, CP, import, bxs. | lb. | 1.35 - 1.40 |
| Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies | lb. | .55 - — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .60 - — |
| packages, same basis | lb. | .65 - — |
| Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works | lb. | 1.10 Nom. |
| Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts | lb. | .16 - — |

Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dutch, pink, bbls. | lb. | .09 - .11 |
| Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome | lb. | 1.37 - — |
| primrose, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.75 - — |
| Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. | lb. | 2.87 - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 2.89 - — |
| Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works | lb. | .04½ - .06¼ |
| yellow, bbls., works | lb. | .02 - .02¼ |
| French type, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .0345- — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .0365- — |
| Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa. | lb. | .04½ - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .05 - — |
| synth., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .07 - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .071 - — |
| Persian orange (see O). | | |
| Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome | lb. | .15 - — |
| Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts | lb. | .15 - — |
| Yellow dock root, dom., bls. | lb. | .16 - .23 |
| Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls. | lb. | .11 - .13 |
| Yerba santa leaves, bls. | lb. | .14 - .16 |
| Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis. | oz. | 3.00 - 5.75 |

# Z

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works | lb. | .25 - — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .30 - — |
| Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .16 - .17 |
| USP, bbls., 250 lbs. | lb. | .26 - .27 |
| kgs., 100 lbs. | lb. | .29 - — |
| Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | .11¾ - .13¼ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .12¼ - .13¾ |
| Carbonate, tech., bbls. | lb. | .14 - .20 |
| USP, precip., powd., bbls. | lb. | .35 - — |
| dms | lb. | .40 - — |
| kgs. | lb. | .37 - — |
| Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 5.00 - — |
| l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 5.35 - — |
| gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 5.75 - — |
| l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 6.50 - — |
| USP, dms | lb. | .30 - .31 |
| jars | lb. | .36 - — |
| solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. | lb. | .0315- — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .04¼ - .04½ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .0250- — |
| Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc). | | |
| Cyanide, kgs., works | lb. | .33 - .37 |
| Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .1035- — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .1135- — |
| Fluoride, bbls. | lb. | .25 - .30 |
| Iodide, NF, bots. | lb. | 4.54 - — |
| jars | lb. | 4.40 - — |
| Metal,[1,2,6] (quotations in Paint Market report). | | |
| Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07¼ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07½ - — |
| lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. | | .07¼ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07½ - — |
| 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07¼ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07½ - — |
| 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07 - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07¼ - — |
| French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07¼ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07½ - — |
| French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .60 - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .09¼ - — |
| red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08½ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .08¾ - — |
| white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .09½ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .09¾ - — |
| USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l. | lb. | .10½ - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .10¾ - — |

Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Palmitate, bbls. | lb. | .32 - .33 |
| Resinate, fused, pale, bbls. | lb. | .11 - .12 |
| precipitated, dms., dlvd. | lb. | .15 - — |
| Silicofluoride, bbls. | lb. | .15 - .18 |
| Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald. | lb. | .29 - — |
| ton lots, frt. equald. | lb. | .30 - — |
| smaller lots, frt. equald., lb. | | .31 - — |
| USP (same prices as tech.). | | |
| Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. | | 3.60 - — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 4.35 - — |
| flake, bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 4.10 - — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 4.85 - — |
| powd., bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 5.80 - — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 6.55 - — |
| Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher. | | |
| Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¼ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .08½ - — |
| bbls., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .08½ - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .08¾ - — |

MORE BRIGHTNESS
IN GLOOMY PLACES
THE HIGH light-reflectance value of TITANOX pigments is fully recognized as one of their important qualities, but it took war usage to demonstrate a wider application of this fine characteristic.
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TITANOX
TRADE MARK
THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY CARRIES ON!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc sulphide, barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0560- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0585- | — |
| calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0560- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0585- | — |
| fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld. | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .05¾- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06 | - — |
| Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others. | | | |
| Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. | lb. | .26 | - .31 |
| Yellow (see Yellow, zinc). | | | |
| Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 5.65 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 6.70 | - — |
| Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld. | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.35 |
| Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06 | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, | lb. | .06¼- | — |
| dlvd., Pac. cst. | lb. | .06½- | — |
| ex whse., Pac. cst. | lb. | .07 | - — |
| Zirconium hydride, cns., works, | lb. | 7.00 | - 8.00 |
| Nitrate, kgs., works. | lb. | 3.00 | - 4.00 |
| Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works. | ton. | 75.00 | -100.00 |
| white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. | lb. | 1.80 | - 2.00 |

## *Synthetic Resins*

**The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Nov. 1 issue of OPD.**

—O-P-D—

## Vita-Var Elects Allen Vice-President

Vita-Var Corporation, paint manufacturer, Newark, N. J., has elected Austin O. Allen as vice-president in charge of manufacturing and research. He has served on many committees of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club and was president of the club in 1938. In his new capacity, Mr. Allen plans to expand and further develop the production and technical departments of the company.

—O-P-D—

## Chicago Rubber Group To Meet November 19

The Chicago Rubber Group, section of the American Chemical Society, held it's first meeting of the year in the Morrison hotel, October 15. The next meeting of this group will be held in the Morrison hotel November 19, 1943. The technical speaker of that evening will be Robert H. Crossley, of the Xylos Rubber Company, who will speak on; "Compounding and Processing of Butaprene." About 160 men turned out for the first meeting to hear the two speakers of the evening. George R. Villa, of the Naugatuck Chemical Company, spoke on "Some Practical Aspects of the Compounding and Processing of GR-S."

—O-P-D—

## *N.P.V.L.A. Convention Program Issued*

*—Continued from page 3*

The schedule of papers and reports for the "Convention at Home" follows:—

### Wednesday, October 27

"The Paint Industry Has Met War and Essential Civilian Demands," by F. C. Crawford, president, National Association of Manufacturers.

Greetings from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, by Eric Allen Johnston, president.

Message from W. F. Kuster, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

"Congratulations on a Job Well Done," by Michael W. McCarthy, president of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.

"Paint Salesmen Carry a Special Obligation Towards the World of the Future," by H. A. Tallon, president of the National Paint Salesmen's Association.

"Army-Navy 'E' and Maritime 'M' awards to plants of members of National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association."

"Paint at War," by Ernest T. Trigg.

Reports:—Arbitration committee, by-laws committee, memorial committee, traffic committee, steering committee—calcimine and waterpaint division, clean-up and paint-up committee, and scientific section.

### Thursday, October 28

"The Fats and Oils Situation and Its Relation to the Paint and Varnish Industry," by C. T. Prindeville, of the Food Distribution Administration.

"Paint and the Smaller War Plants Corporation," by M. Rea Paul, of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

"The Home Front," by Thurlow J. Campbell, chairman of the national trade sales committee of the association.

"Industrial Finishes at War," by Paul S. Kennedy, chairman of the National Industrial Finishes Division of the association.

"Chemicals and the Paint Industry," by J. W. Raynolds, Deputy Director, Chemicals Division of the War Production Board.

"Priorities and Allocations," by George H. Priest, jr., Priorities Consultant for the association.

"Protective Coatings in the Year Ahead," by T. J. Craig.

Reports:—Chamber of Commerce of U. S., Legislative committee, simplification committee, tariff committee, roof coating division, executive committee.

### Friday, October 29

"Postwar Planning for the Paint Industry," by E. S. Phillips, of the Postwar Planning Committee.

"Postwar Packages," by Carl H. Black.

"Suggestions on Possible Postwar Technical Developments in the Paint Industry," by H. A. Gardner.

"Your National Association Is Responsible for Establishment of the U. S. Department of Commerce."

"U. S. Department of Commerce Factual Aids in Postwar Planning," by Jesse H. Jones.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," by N. W. Kelley.

Reports:—Public relations committee, trademark committee, credits and collections committee, membership committee, and unfair competition committee.

—O-P-D—

## Installs Dallas Paint Club Officers

M. O. Barr, Eagle-Picher Lead Company, has been elected president of the Dallas Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Raymond Sprinkel, of Sherwin-Williams Company; secretary, Roy A. Ribelin, of the Roy A. Ribelin Distg. Company, and treasurer, C. R. Boyd, of the Southwest Sales Company.

—O-P-D—

## Louisville Paint Club Elects Officers

E. P. Kelly, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has been elected president of the Louisville Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, H. K. Strassel, of the Progress Paint Manufacturing Company; secretary-treasurer, William B. Tabler, of the Wm. B. Tabler Company.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

## Paint Specifications Are Summarized

Recent amendments to government specifications for paints and related materials and preparations, summarized in technical newsletter No. 32 of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, comprise the following:—

Enamel, olive drab, rust-inhibiting, 3-181.

Iron oxide, yellow, hydrated, synthetic, TT-Y-216.

Paint, ready-mixed, TT-P-61.

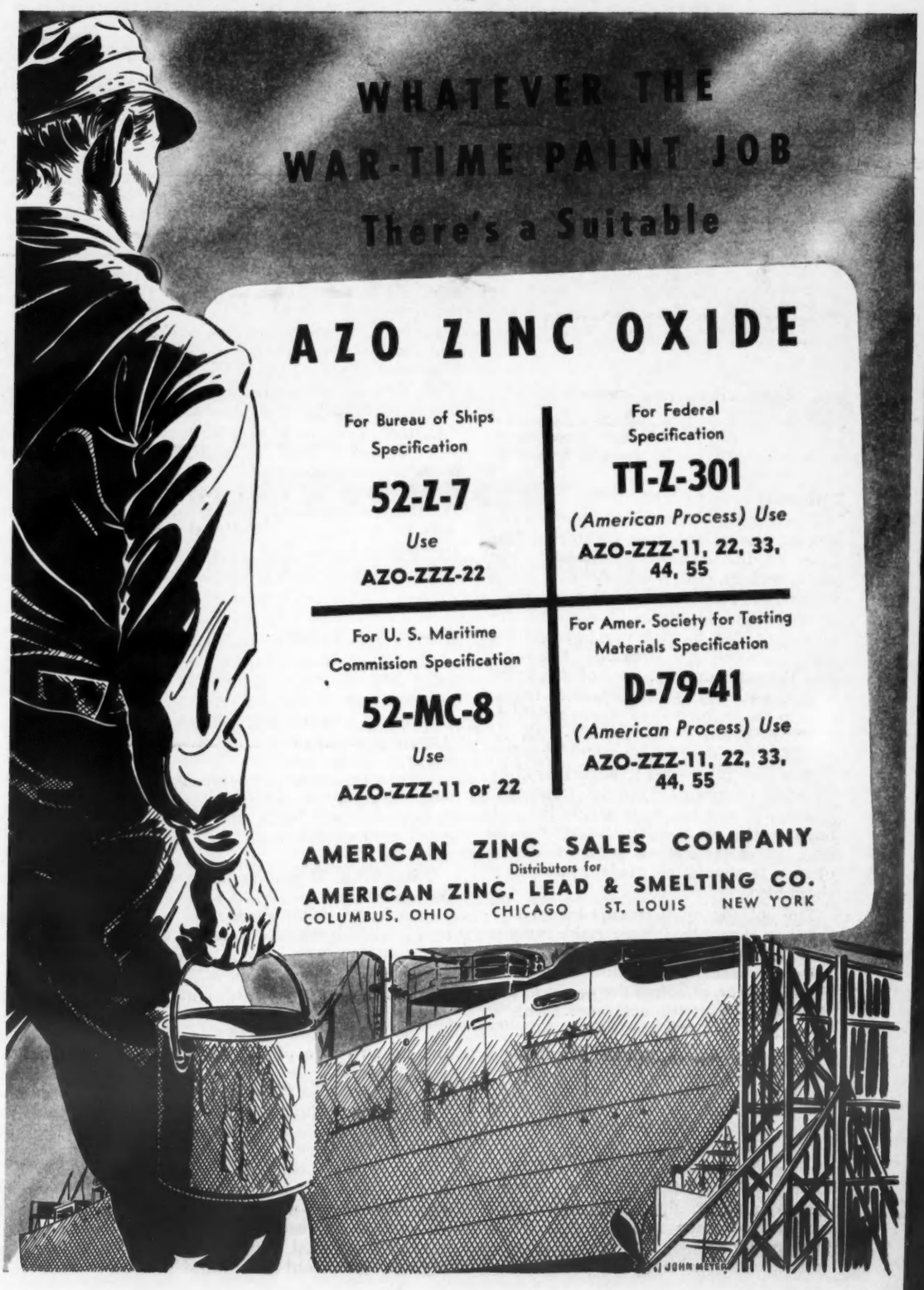
Paint, water, camouflage, removable, M-521a.

Pigment, color-in-oil for paint, second draft of a proposed specification.

—O-P-D—

## N.Y. Paint Club Selects Dec. 9 for Christmas Party

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will have its annual Christmas party in the Hotel Biltmore December 9. A business meeting will be held at 4 p. m., followed by a cocktail hour from 6 to 7 p. m., and then the dinner and entertainment.

# Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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## Subsidies Are Socialistic

Well might a present-day psalmist, observing one of the most disturbing features of the current politico-economic scene, declaim with a variety of feelings: "Subsidy . . . subsidies . . . all is subsidy!" In these United States of America democracy is fast slipping into paternalistic socialism via governmental subsidies. And the unfortunate aspect of this trend is that, not only is it accepted as necessary to the maintenance of some right to exist or privilege to profit — with no thought for the fundamental freedom that is sacrificed—but it is furthered by all sorts of groups, even by those who oppose the subsidy in principle but, admitting that, assume the attitude that, as long as subsidization is available to others, it should be made available to them also.

The subsidy on foodstuffs bids fair to grow to immense, insupportable proportions. The producers of foodstuffs who are its beneficiaries call it a subsidy for the consumer, although the producer gets the money—and the consumer furnishes it in taxes to the government which bestows the bounty. Either the price of a foodstuff is fair to both producer and consumers or it is not: unilateral fairness in such relations is a contradiction. These prices should be fixed. If a price is fair, it should be made mandatory; if it is not fair, it should be changed by the Office of Price Administration. Governmental function should be honest; it is not honest when it indirectly charges the consumer with the cost of making the price of a foodstuff what the producer demands as fair. Foodstuff producers are right in opposing the subsidy; whether they are right in demanding the higher price for which it is designed is another question, capable of factual determination. Facts are not compatible with expedients.

Big business, it is contended, has a warwork subsidy in the plants which the government has built for it. That contention is not economically sound in fact: the plants were built for a national need; the operating corporations do not own them; their compensation is that of operators. It is true that the government-owned war plants may turn out to be as much of a postwar economic liability as the paying of the cost of direct, money subsidies will be. There is this to be said however: business can devise a program of profitable use of the war plants; not even government can make a subsidy even pay for itself.

Subsidies for school teachers are proposed in a bill pending in the United States Senate. Subsidies for newspapers by means of paid advertising of war bonds are proposed in another bill being considered by the senior lawmakers of the nation. And yet there are some who have a naive belief in the "four freedoms"! Nothing that is bought can be free. Small business is offered a subsidizing sop in the setting up of a technical advisory service by the SWPC to do for a large part of the business what it should do for itself—and be free. Of course a $10,000 enterprise cannot set up the research laboratory and staff that is available to the $10,000,000 concern; but the aggregation of $1,000 to $50,000, or whatever, enterprises which make up any particular industrial group can collectively set up a better research unit. Why they do not more adequately do this, even they find it difficult to explain.

Collective action of free enterprise is very different from collectivism as a politico-economic system. But, a subsidizing government differs very, very little from a socialistic government and very soon becomes exactly that if its people take the attitude—"I might as well get mine too!"

—O-P-D—

## Cartel or Tariff

An economic axiom which finds difficulty in getting into the cranial cavities of men in governmental jobs regulatory of business is that it is impossible to participate profitably in world trade without being a party to world cartels. Some businessmen are equally hard to convince that the cartel is only another form of protective tariff, with at least a little more of business than of government in it.

Those who, in politics or in business, see an end to the world cartel—in the chemical industry, for example—with the termination of the world war in favor of the United Nations are not looking in the right place. They forget where cartels started and in what all countries they reached global proportions. These things are not all on the axis side, or even on the Eastern side of the Atlantic if the term, "cartel," be applied everywhere that it fits.

There are things under world cartels which are at variance with the letter, and perhaps the spirit, of the antitrust laws. But, cartels are not alone among protective methods in that respect. The cartel question is but a part of the big question of maintaining economic peace, in fair measure at least, and some business equity throughout the world. If any trade barriers are to have a part in the solution of that problem, there is no logic by which to exclude the cartel.

—O-P-D—

## Beat Government to It

The inability of business to handle its own affairs satisfactorily in relation to the national wellbeing is most detrimentally emphasized by the strikes in warwork with which the news of the day is profusely besprinkled. Nothing could contribute more to the case of those who argue that the government must own and operate all productive and distributive enterprises. The sad commentary is especially marked in the coalmining trouble which followed the release of the mines to their private owners.

It is very easy to blame these troubles on labor leaders. In most instances the blame is thus rightly laid. But, who is to blame for the existence of that type of labor leader with that sort of power? What is fundamentally wrong with employer-employee relations in some plants —labor troubles, so-called, arise in but a small minority of the country's establishments—what is wrong that causes a strike to follow the taking of disciplinary action with respect to three workers? Why do the national leaders of labor and most of their immediate subordinates deny "official" responsibility for these strikes and lend their efforts to the returning of the strikers to work? Why do thousands of shipyard workers go on strike because, as they say, "there's been lots of talk about lots of troubles"? Why do these same workers wait to sign a no-strike pact until after a week's disruption of essential warwork?

In the answers to those questions, and a hundred others that stick out all over every case of labor trouble, will be found the key to what business—and that means all three of its elements, ownership, management, and labor—must do if it is going to remain a free enterprise. Governmental intervention, meddling, mediation, or whatever, did little, if anything, to settle the shipyard strike. It has proved of little avail in the dozens of other disturbances. In many instances it has been one of the "lots of troubles" about which there has been "lots of talk" —and very little action.

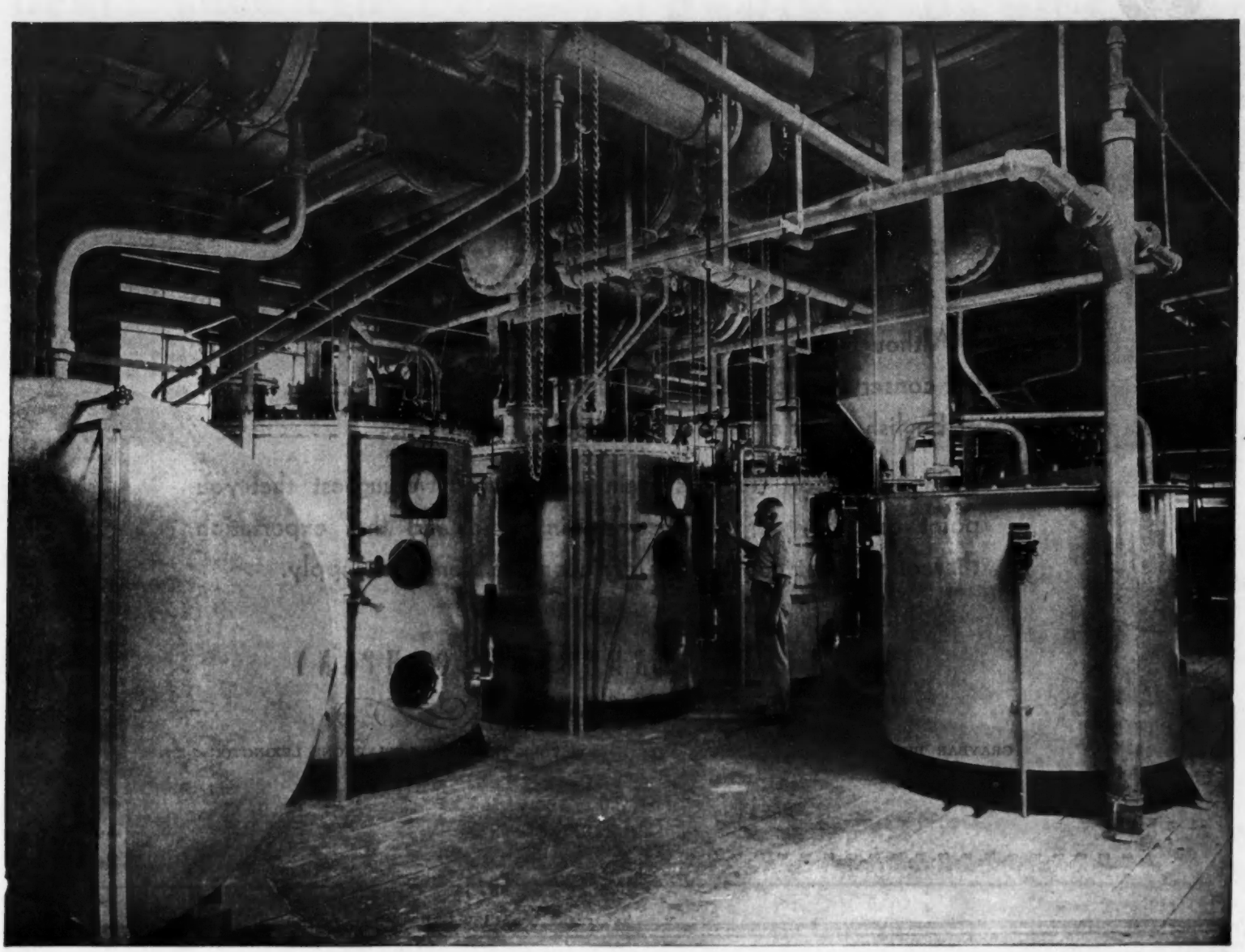
Government is going to take a lot of credit for the bringing of some relief in acute labor troubles. On that basis, it is going, more or less gradually, to take upon itself the treatment of the chronic trouble. Business must beat it to that job.

—O-P-D—

## Speech Still Is Free

Much that has been necessary has been added to the possibilities of developing better employer-employee relations by the recent reiteration by the Supreme Court of the United States that employers are not prohibited by the fair labor practices law from expressing to their employees their sentiments and opinions with reference to employee representation by a labor union.

As is true with respect to all regulatory laws, the proscriptions on labor practices of employers rest no more on what is done than on how it is done. The statute declares that there must be no coercion. The constitution goes just as far. The constitution guarantees the right of free speech. The fair labor practices statute does not deny that right, but it does constrain it; so does the law against slander Employers have been frightened by NLRB unfairness in interpretation of the law.



# Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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OPD—10-25-1943 30


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***concerning* SODA ASH**

• Although the Office of Economic Warfare is restricting exports to conserve the domestic supply, we have certain stocks of English material on hand available for export.

• Should export licenses again be required we suggest that you point out that our supplies are in bond and that exportation thereof will not constitute a drain on the domestic supply.

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# Heavy Chemicals

***Short Stocks Place Limit on Chemical Sales — Contracts for Ammonia Chemicals Extended Over 1944***

Continued scarcity of supplies has prevented the broadening of activity in several of the major industrial chemicals. Lend-lease combined with heavy shipments to regular consumers drained production and left many markets in the same tight position recently noted. It remained to be seen what influence the restriction of exports of soda ash and soda caustic would have in loosening up a definitely tight condition. Aside from the maintenance of an abnormal demand for so many varieties of chemicals, producers remained confronted with such serious obstacles which threatened bottlenecks, namely—manpower, containers and transportation.

Manufacturers have extended contracts covering deliveries over next year for aqua ammonia in drums, anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, ammonia carbonate and bicarbonate. Present prices are unchanged while terms and conditions remain the same. Reports were also heard of soda ash and soda caustic contracts being extended over next year at unchanged prices.

Heavy shipments of chlorine checked any tendency to loosen that market from its former tight position. Producing operations have improved after a breakdown at some points late last month. Short shipments of calcium chloride were again reported. In some quarters, shipments were over a month behind schedule. An unusually heavy demand has continued to feature the market for this chemical.

Sulphuric acid commanded increased attention, particularly from manufacturers of superphosphate where production has mounted steadily. Manganese sulphate developed a distinctly tigher condition under an improved demand. Some producers were several weeks behind contract specifications for shipment. Short stocks of soda fluoride have shifted buying interest to soda silicofluoride where material was in somewhat freer supply.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.5 in the week ended October 16, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 91.0 in the previous week and 89.8 percent a year ago.

### Price Changes

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

None

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 170.6 | 170.6 | 170.6 | 170.2 |

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammonia.—Present prices have been named for contracts covering shipments to December 31, 1944, for anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, aqua in drums, carbonate and bicarbonate. Contracts over 1944 for anhydrous in cylinders are available to those customers who have been served on a spot basis during 1943.

Ammoniac Sal.—Buying interest was not pronounced. Inquiry for small lots remained fair but demand for large lots was restricted both for immediate and future shipment. The supply situation remained favorable. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 20,000 pounds.

Arsenic.—Insecticides for agriculture received the principal allocation for the last quarter of 1943. Based on the average consumption of 1941 and 1942, insecticide manufacturers for the current year will receive approximately 110 percent, predicated upon the ability of the individual companies to handle this amount of material. Export shipments will be allocated from material produced in Peru which will be available later in the year.

Calcium Chloride.—Shipments have continued heavy enough to restrict the accumulation of reserve stocks for Winter use. In fact, consumers have taken care of a lot of their Winter wants through their constant purchases. The market has not relaxed from its tight position brought about by a demand that exceeded production facilities. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered a small lot of 400 pounds from excess inventories.

Chlorine.—Demand was reported unusually heavy and the market retained its tight position. Production late in September was curtailed through breakdowns at some of the electrolytic caustic plants. Operating conditions have since improved and the supply situation appeared generally satisfactory. The greatest demand emanated from the producers of chemicals for direct or indirect military use. Latest allocations covered some requirements in full and others in varying degrees in accordance with essentiality, inventories and WPB controlling orders.

Manganese Sulphate.—Market conditions have tightened for this chemical. Regardless of the improvement in the supply situation brought about by the entrance of another producer, the demand seemed to have more than exceeded output. In some quarters, shipments were considerably behind schedule. While importations of manganese ore do not seem to effect the sulphate market, arrivals recently were relatively heavy.

Soda Ash.—Continued heavy tonnage shipments from works have prevented any semblance of accumulations to satisfy additional requirements. The market remained tight with every effort extended to meet essential wants.

Soda Caustic.—Production was absorbed through lend-lease and domestic consuming channels. The supply situation remained tight and without much sign of improvement for the immediate future.

Soda Fluoride.—Supply conditions were not so favorable for this material. Insecticide demand did not relax as usual during the "off season" and while the supply is meeting requests fairly well there was evidence of short shipments against original orders. Production was smaller than noted earlier in the year and there was a tendency to manufacture other fluorides considered more essential at this time. A change in the producing process of soda silicofluoride whereby a finer mesh material was created has diverted some insecticide buying interest from soda fluoride. Demand for soda silicofluoride has pinched output and while small orders were filled without much difficulty, it was understood that some large lot orders were in the market unsatisfied. The price situation of both markets continued firm.

**Association Meetings:—**

*Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 27 and 28.*

*Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

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Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides
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## Acids

Formic.—Gradual expansion in demand from the textile industry has relieved the situation of any excess offerings and the market retained a firm position with a tendency to tighten. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 29,095 pounds.

Hydrofluoric. — Heavy withdrawals for gasoline requirements have brought the supply for other uses relatively low. Producers have been hampered in making prompt shipments through an acute shortage of containers.

Hydrofluosilicic.—Demand reported moderate with some miscellaneous sales for immediate shipment. Supply seemed ample to meet inquiry.

Muriatic.—Buying interest continued active with heavy shipments reported for war production and civilian use. Supplies not excessive but equal to current requirements.

Oxalic.—Supply conditions revealed no material improvement. In some instances producers were behind contract schedules. The civilian supply appeared to be regulated mostly by the amount required for government use. The outlook, therefore was uncertain with producers making every effort to cover essential wants.

Sulphuric Acid.—Heavy shipments for war and civilian use were reported. Demand showed the same broadening tendency recently noted, the call for agricultural use being pronounced. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 50 tons.

## Insecticides

Manufacturers have been using the "off season" to build up reserve stocks for 1944 requirements. It is expected that demand will start at an earlier date than usual in view of the shortage of manpower, the possibilities of delayed transportation and the container problem.

Some interesting figures on lime production have been compiled by the government. A total of 194,775 tons are used yearly in connection with agricultural insecticides and fungicides. In addition 2,000 tons of dusting gypsum are used as inert carriers for nicotine and similar insecticides. Of the total, WFA estimates that 30,550 tons are used by manufacturers in preparing calcium arsenate, London purple and dry lime sulphur, and another 40,000 tons in preparing various dusting mixtures.

WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 175 pounds of pyrethrum.

Some other chemicals offered for sale by WPB Regional Redistribution Division from excess inventories were:—200 pounds alumina sulphate, 4,350 pounds bleaching powder, 9,000 pounds cadmium nitrate, 5,600 pounds calcium hydrate, 1,725 pounds cobalt sulphate, 1,700 pounds copper cyanide, 3,550 pounds nickel chloride, 642 pounds potash chlorate and 2,250 pounds copper sulphate.

—O-P-D—

**Mineral wool** production in United States amounted to 512,072 tons during 1942.

## *Chemical Patents Control Lifted on 8 Processes*

—*Continued from page* 3

Allied Chemical that it had been the owner since February, 1936.

Patents of the Netherlands agency released by the custodian covered a process of separation of solid materials (No. 205,726); production of ammonium sulphate (No. 211,563 and No. 422,869); separation of suspensions in coal or ore preparation plants (No. 288,954); process of preparing mixed acid (No. 370,501); maintaining of unstable suspensions during the separation of coal and rock (No. 413,700), and separation of suspensions of solid matter in liquids (No. 422,794).

—O-P-D—

### Rhode Island Labortories Issues 'Violite' Booklet

Rhode Island Laboratories, Inc., of West Warwick, R. I., have issued a new booklet describing its "Violite" luminescent pigments in detail. The booklet also includes a nomenclature of important technical verbiage used in the industry. This booklet is free upon written request on company stationery.

—O-P-D—

### Chemical Salesmens Ass'n Holds Annual Meeting

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held its annual meeting October 21 in the Midston House, this city. During the session constitutional changes were discussed and adopted, and it was voted to incorporate the organization. Approximately 115 members attended.

—O-P-D—

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## Ammonia Prices Announced by du Pont

National Ammonia Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., announces to its customers an offer to extend present contracts for anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, aqua ammonia in drums, ammonium carbonate and ammonium bicarbonate to December 31, 1944.

Present prices, terms and conditions remain the same.

In the case of anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, contracts for 1944 are available to those customers who have been served on a spot basis in 1943.

—O-P-D—

## Manganese Deposits Mapped

Deposits of manganese ore and manganiferous iron ore in the Lyndhurst-Vesuvius district, Augusta and Rockbridge counties, Va., have been studied and mapped by geologists of the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior. Photostat copies may be obtained from the director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

## Textile Institute Aims To Be Told by Delaney

American Association of Textile Technologists at a meeting November 3 will be addressed by Ward Delaney, head of the new Institute of Textile Technology, who will discuss the aims, procedure of business and ultimate goal of the institute.

—O-P-D—

## Compressed Gas Makers Annual Meeting, Jan. 24-25

At a meeting of the executive board of the Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association, October 14, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of that organization in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, January 24 and 25, 1944. The deliberations of the executive board followed a "get-together luncheon" and all the association members in attendance at the noonday repast were invited to attend the board's conclave.

—O-P-D—

## Fla. Insecticide Co. Now Fico Division of Stauffer

Florida Insecticide Company, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Stauffer Chemical Company, is now operated under the name of the Fico division of the Stauffer Chemical Company of Florida, Inc., Apopka, Fla. H. T. Moore is vice-president and general manager.

—O-P-D—

## M.I.T. Honors Cates

Louis S. Cates, president of Phelps Dodge Corporation, this city, has been made a life member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation. He graduated from the institution in 1902 and has been active in its affairs ever since.


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Electro-Chemical
Company

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•

POTASSIUM CHLORATE

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POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE

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THE sale and distribution of the chemicals listed above are covered by General Preference Order M-171. Our New York Office will be pleased to advise customers regarding the Preference Order, and furnish the necessary forms.

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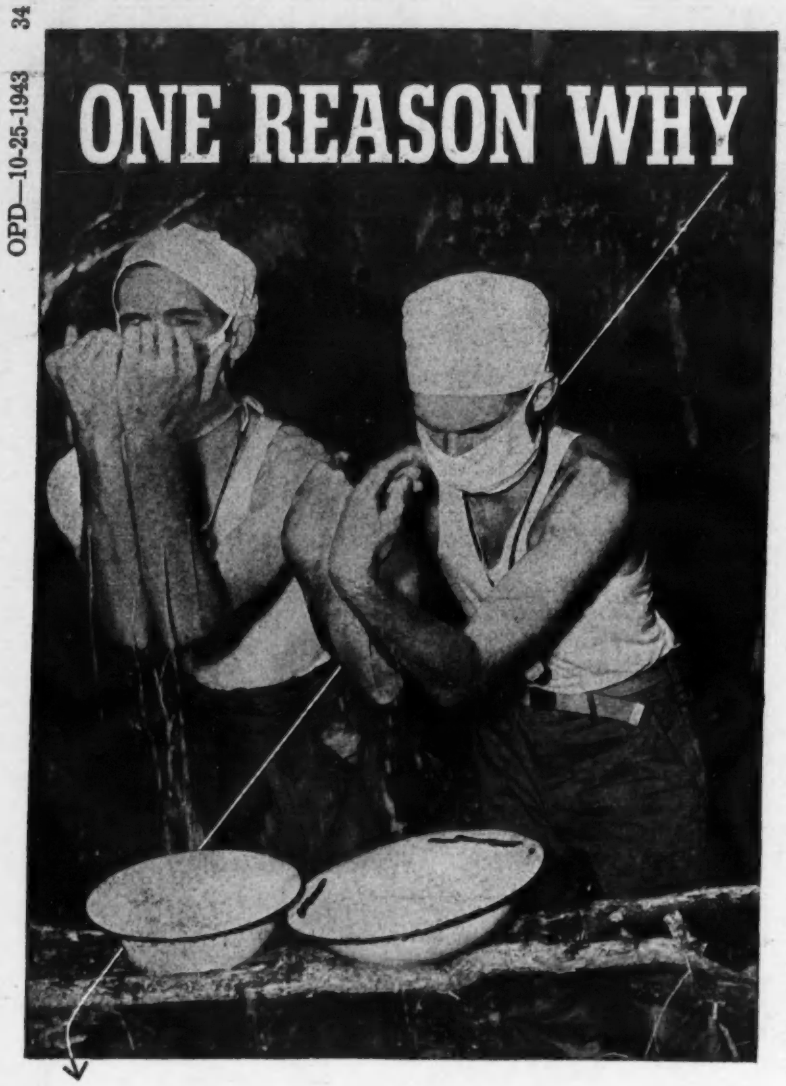


**deliveries of CRESOL are curtailed . . .**

Cresol, widely used in antiseptics, disinfectants and soaps for civilian purposes, is critically needed for the manufacture of similar materials for our armed forces. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cresol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
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HI-FLASH SOLVENT
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RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
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# Coaltar Chemicals

***Coaltar Chemicals Output Continues to Fall Short of Demand —Creosote Oil Wood Treating Call Tapers***

Coaltar chemicals continue in tight supply, with production of war materials directly or indirectly responsible for the bulk of demand. No price changes were reported. The basic solvents remain scarce, with no further change shown in the supply picture of toluol and xylol. The cresols and naphthalenes continue to be actively called for, with phenol maintaining its slightly easier position. Creosote oil demand from the wood preserving field was reported to have slackened somewhat.

Offerings of coaltar chemicals listed in some of the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Steel operations for the week beginning October 18 reflected the Alabama coal strike with scheduling being set at 100.7 percent of ingot capacity, compared with the rate of 102.2 percent of capacity scheduled in the previous week. The 100.7 percentage is equivalent to a production of 1,755,200 net tons of ingots and castings. The American Iron and Steel Institute also reports that the indicated rate one month earlier was 100.6 percent, equivalent to production of 1,753,400 net tons. During the entire month of September the average scheduled rate was 99.7 percent, equivalent to a production of 5,225,516 net tons.

## Basic Products

Benzol.—Demand for synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline production keeps supplies very tight. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol during the week ending October 18 to have been 3,866,600 gallons.

Coaltar.—Material continues to be shipped to processing plants as produced, making any inventory accumulation impossible. Quotations unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar during the week ending October 18 to have totaled 15,092,300 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Continues in comfortable supply position. Wood preservers call reported to have tapered off slightly during week. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil during the week ending October 18 to have totaled 798,300 gallons.

Cresols.—Coaltar cresols continue in short supply, with resin and other essential production taking material as produced. Petroleum material also tight, but allocated by WPB for disinfectants to the extent of 45 percent during October.

Naphthalene.—Heavy demand keeping all grades in tight supply. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 14,560 pounds of naphthalene balls. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene during the week ended October 18 to have totaled 1,683,900 pounds.

Phenol.—Market steady as supply position remains not too tight. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol during the week ending October 18 to have been 224,500 pounds.

Toluol.—Tight supply picture unchanged. Little possibility of supply becoming easier in near future. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol during the week ending October 18 to have been 773,300 gallons.

Xylol.—Material for civilian solvent use continues scarce. No change in procedure of filling petroleum xylol orders with mixture of xylol and toluol, as reported in previous issue. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol during the week ending October 18 to have been 174,600 gallons.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Increasingly active call for various grades of coaltar bases are reported, with offerings not overly large. The result is continuation of a generally firm to strong market undertone. Movement in the aggregate is good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

### Price Changes

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 130.1 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane. — Quotations steady. Moving smoothly on regular contracts.

Cyclohexanol. — Inquiry continues good as ester and regular coaltar solvents remain tight. Prices unchanged.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Call as solvent for synthetic resins keeps market tone steady.

## Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—War production need maintaining steady price structure.

Benzoic, Technical. — Continued demand holding market in firm position.

Cleve's. — Representative demand sustains steady quotations.

Fumaric.—Developing use in synthetic resins keeps market steady.

Gamma.—Routine shipments being made at satisfactory pace. Prices unchanged.

Maleic.—Essential uses being allocated material by WPB. Quotations steady.

Naphthenic.—Demand for essential production continues heavy. Allocated by WPB. Quotations show no change.

Picramic.—Market tone continues steady on regular demand.

Picric. — War production demand keeps supplies tight. Prices unchanged.

Salicylic, Technical.—Demand heavy. Supply in slightly better condition since phenol is more available. Market firm.

## Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — Moving to regular consumers satisfactorily. Quotations unchanged.

Anilin.—Continues in tight supply on essential production demand. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 700 pounds of anilin oil and 3,600 pounds of anilin salts.

Anthracene.—Market tone steady on representative inquiry.

Anthraquinone.—Supplies tight as dyestuff makers continue to produce anthraquinone colors for service goods in large volume. Prices firm.

Benzaldehyde, Technical. — Active demand sustains steady price structure.

Betanaphthol. — Quotations unchanged as supplies continue rather tight.

Catechol.—Continued heavy demand for war program being met without delay. Prices steady.

Diethylanilin.—Limitation of basic material keeps stocks low. Market steady.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Supplies con-

*Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

tinue tight. Quotations show no change.

Diphenylamine.—Essential production demand maintains firm market tone.

Metanitroanilin.—Sustained demand keeps supplies light. Prices steady.

Metaxylene.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 30,069 gallons of metaxylene.

Monochlorobenzene.—Demand routine in nature. Prices steady.

Nitrobenzene.—Movement into war production remains heavy. Quotations show no change.

Orthochloroanilin. — Production restricted by basic material shortage. Prices steady.

Orthocresol.—Demand is ahead of production. Market tone firm.

Orthonitro Toluene.—Shipments being made to customary consumers at active rate. Prices steady.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Orders still ahead of production. Quotations steady.

Paranitrotoluene. — Limitation of toluene keeps compound in tight supply. Market firm.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Continues in active demand. Allocated by WPB. Prices steady at levels established by recent reduction.

Resorcinol. — Demand continues heavy, but finds sufficient supplies of both technical and U.S.P. grades available. Quotations steady.

## Coaltar Colors

Coaltar color production continues heavy with manufacturers operating at plant or employee capacity. Requests for anthraquinone colors for use in service goods processing are being filled with little delay, and finishers of civilian materials are getting unrestricted dyestuffs sufficient to meet all needs. Activity in the **lake colors** remains moderately active. Demand for certified colors was characterized as routine.

—O-P-D—

### Pressure-Treated Wood Uses Told in Booklet

Uses of pressure-treated lumber in construction and in industry are discussed in a 26-page book just published by the wood preserving division of the Koppers Company. It is designed to serve as a guide in material selection for engineers, architects, contractors, builders and maintenance supervisors.

A special section of the book explains the processes by which lumber is treated to protect it against decay, fire, acid, termites and marine borers. Engineers, architects or others desiring a copy of the book, which is titled: —"Economical and Permanent Construction with Pressure-treated Wood," should write to the wood preserving division of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh.

—O-P-D—

### Shaffer Joins Porter Co.

Victor P. Shaffer has been named engineer in charge of design for the process division of H. K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. A graduate of University of Colorado, Mr. Shaffer has been associated for the past ten years with design, development and plant layout work for Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanimid Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J.

—O-P-D—

## *Washington Talks It Over*

*—Continued from page 5*

This is the advice being extended to farmers by WFA officials, who point out that four bags of 5-10-5 fertilizer will do the same work as five bags of 4-8-4. In North Carolina where the greatest amount of commercial fertilizer is used, a ton of 5-10-5 in 100-pound bags costs approximately $34.90, compared with about $30.40 for a ton of 4-8-4 but it takes 2,500 pounds of 4-8-4 to provide the same number of pounds of plantfood contained in one ton of 5-10-5. Thus the farmer would save $3.10 on every ton of 5-10-5 used.

Indirect benefits would be savings in transportation, packaging, and storing—all of them now difficult problems connected with the manufacture and shipment of mixed fertilizers.

### Truckers Don't Cooperate

ODT officials are considering taking a hand in the operation of the joint information offices that have been set up throughout the country by the trucking industry to see to it that the benefits which were intended to flow from the operations of these offices are fully realized.

These offices act in the nature of a clearing house for the movement of goods and merchandise from one city to another. When a trucker unloads in a city where a JI office is located he is supposed to check in and find out if there is anything going back or that he can carry on to his next destination. A charge is made for this information. While nominal it mounts up to a sizable sum over a month and for this reason many truckers fail to check in.

ODT is thinking about taking over the expense of running these offices, putting one of its regional officers at the head, and relieving the truckers of the charge. In this way greater cooperation from the truckers can be expected and a more even flow of transportation should result.

—O-P-D—

## *Monsanto Promotes 9 in Organics Div.*

*—Continued from page 3*

anticipation of the postwar growth of the company.

Edward J. DePree, manager of the John F. Queeny St. Louis plant, was made assistant to the general manager of the division. B. E. Thomas, manufacturing superintendent of the Queeny plant, was promoted to division production manager in charge of operations of the Queeny plant and the Nitro, W. Va., and Norfolk, Va., plants.

W. G. Krummrich B. E. Thomas

William G. Krummrich, manager of the Monsanto, Illinois, operations, was promoted to division production manager in charge of the Monsanto, Ill., Chemical Warfare Service St. Louis plants and the Monsanto synthetic rubber raw material plant at Texas City, Texas.

Succeeding DePree as plant manager of the Queeny plant is Paul Marsh, who has been one of the operating superintendents of the plant.

Appointed manufacturing superintendents are Ernest T. Stehlby and A. J. Pastene, who had been operating superintendents in the plant. Paul Tompkins, who has been assistant to the plant manager at Monsanto, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Monsanto plant and the Chemical Warfare Service plant at that location.

Samuel Cottrell, manufacturing superintendent in charge of the inorganic departments of the Monsanto, Ill., plant has been made assistant plant manager. James L. Howerton, general superintendent of the Longhorn Ordnance Works, operated for the Army by Monsanto at Karnack, Texas, is transferred to Monsanto, Ill., to succeed Cottrell.

David L. Eynon, manager of the Karnack plant, will continue to report directly to the general manager of the Organic Chemicals Division. All of the promotions are effective immediately.

—O-P-D—

### Edison Advanced by duPont

Dr. Austin G. Edison, identified with the design and operation of the nylon plants of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. from the beginning of the development, has been appointed technical manager in the nylon research section. He succeeds Dr. Louis L. Larson, who has been transferred to a special assignment in the explosives department.

—O-P-D—

**Carolina Textile** Mills, Inc., has been organized in Los Angeles county, with a capital of $25,000. Directors are:—Atus P. Reuther, Alyce Gray and Norman Soibelman.

*The chemist*
and the farmer
are
**hunger-fighters**

The chemist helps make the good earth nourishing for crops . . . helps the farmers reap a greater yield per acre . . . minimizes spoilage of fruit on the trees . . . makes farms and dairies sanitary . . . keeps the farmers of the land in good health.

The chemist with his test tube has contributed vast research to the discovery of chemicals that go down into the earth as fertilizers; that are sprayed on crops to preserve them from insect attack; that go into cattle sprays and disinfectants . . . and into miraculous medicines.

Koppers is one of the great raw materials sources for the chemical industry. Koppers coke ovens are recovering vast quantities of chemical raw materials. Koppers produces coal tar crudes from which other products are made for use in the production of dyes, flavors, resins, tanning agents, explosives, rubber, roofing materials, road tars, wood preservatives, and others.

*Koppers Company and Affiliates, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

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S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
The Pennsylvania Railroad
Southport Paint Company, Inc.
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company
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# Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

***Paint Mixers Obtain Some Relief From Linseed Oil Squeeze, But Still Have to Use Replacement Oil***

While it has been expected that the bulk of the business in paint and varnish materials for the remainder of this year would consist of filling war account requirements, and that this would be very great, it has hitherto been hoped by trade authorities that civilian account transactions would be sufficiently amplified in the closing months to swell the 1943 total of sales and profits in these lines to new peaks, or at least to levels nearly, if not quite, equalling those of the banner year, 1941. It was conceded, however, that these heights in sales volume could not be scaled unless there was further notable easing of the tight supply situation in linseed oil as well as in the other drying oils and greases and in many of the pigments, fillers, natural and synthetic resins and casein.

Considerable relief from the tension hitherto existing in supplies of most of these materials has latterly been afforded and some easing of the situation has also been brought about by the recent raising of the quota of drying oils granted to the paint industry, chief among which is linseed oil, through the issuance of an amendment to the Food Distribution Administration's order 42, increasing that quota from a previous 50 percent of average usage in the base period, 1940-1941, to a present 60 percent. But issuance of this amendment to FDO 42 has been followed by a positive announcement by the War Production Board that there will be no immediate withdrawal of its order M-332, limiting the amount of oil, in pounds per gallon, permitted in the production of different types of paint, while also prohibiting the sale of the oil as such to retailers, painting contractors and other consumers for whom bodied linseed or replacement oil conforming to the requirements of Federal specification TT-O-371 is now available. There has also been an announcement that there will be no repeal of FDO-63, placing specific restrictions on deliveries of the oil, including the linseed oil content of replacement oil, to persons other than crushers, processors, manufacturers and wholesale distributors, which hold down its use to 50 percent of such deliveries during the base period.

Offerings of paint and varnish materials, listed in some of our market reports, are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

### Price Changes

**Advanced**

Alphapinene, 1¼c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, 1c. to 10c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1¼c. per gal.

**Reduced**

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, 1c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.2 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Metallic Lead and Zinc

Surprising ease in its supply situation continues to characterize the market for pig lead and, in the absence of any and all types of restrictions on its use by them, lead oxidizers and other pigment makers are experiencing no difficulty in filling their requirements in this raw material. Prices of pig lead have stayed unchanged for the week October 15-22 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. per pound in New York.

Domestic production and imports of zinc ores continue at record levels but the supply situation in zinc slabs is still extremely tight so that the War Production Board is impelled to continue its drastic restrictions on purchasing for other than war production account. In consequence, zinc corroders and other zinc pigment makers, while able to obtain plenty of zinc ores, still must have priorities to buy slabs. Quotations for zinc slabs have been left unaltered for the week October 15-22 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

## Pigments

Blue Lead.—Though encouraged by the recently granted increase in the paint trade's quota of drying oils, chiefly linseed oil, to the extent of 20 percent on their previous allowance, makers of this pigment, now plentifully supplied with bodied or replacement linseed oil, realize that the benefit of the more liberal quota of the pure oil will presumably not be reflected until near the end of this year. Meanwhile, they are catching up on their backlog of orders, while business on military account still outstrips that on civilian account.

Lead Titanate.—A fairly brisk movement continues to be recorded on war and civilian buying, with the former far exceeding the latter in volume.

Litharge. — Government purchasing still constitutes the bulk of the operations in this pigment. But there is also a moderate buying interest shown by civilian usage interests.

Lithopone.—Continues in moderate request with buying on all scores holding out well.

Orange Mineral. — Still moving in fair volume into military and civilian consuming channels.

Read Lead. — Though war production contractors are still the largest purchasers, a sizable buying interest is likewise manifested by civilian account users.

Titanium Dioxide.—With the demand running far ahead of the current output, producers are experiencing difficulty in catching up with deliveries on orders while awaiting the long-expected order of the War Production Board for regulating distribution which they hope will take the form of providing for allocating the material required for meeting war production needs but for exempting the supply remaining after these priority needs have been met.

White Lead. — Continues in fairly brisk request from war production interests and in less active inquiry from civilian users.

Zinc Oxides. — American process oxides are still being bought in sizable quantities and leaded zinc oxides makers continue to report a free movement of these materials into consuming channels, despite the restrictions imposed by M-11-a on shipments of lead-free in quantities of more than a ton. French process material continues restricted in movement by the requirement for obtaining priorities for the purchase of zinc slabs.

## Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic asbestos is continuing to move steadily with prices well maintained.

Barytes.—Fair buying interest still shown in this material.

Chalk.—Continues in fair inquiry, with supplies sufficient for current requirements. Recent arrivals have in-

*Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9*

cluded 600 bags, weighing about 102,000 pounds.

Charcoal.—Only a light movement is reported in the softwood charcoal used by the paint trade as producers are loath to sell, save on priority orders, at the prevailing prices and are still awaiting long-expected establishment by OPA of price ceilings commensurate with those fixed some time ago on hardwood material.

China Clay.—Only a routine movement is noted in this material but prices continue to be well maintained.

Diatomaceous Earth.—In moderate request without change in price.

Gypsum.—A fair-sized inquiry is still noted for this material. Recent arrivals have included 400 bagfuls.

Mica.—A keen demand from the paint trade continues to be noted for the pulverized and some of the other waterground grades. There is also a moderate inquiry for the dryground descriptions. Some further arrivals of block mica and splittings have recently been recorded.

Talc.—Trade still eagerly awaiting expected ruling by OPA on proposed establishment of price ceilings to replace those based on MPR 188. Fair demand noted in all grades.

Whiting. — Moderate interest continues to be manifested in this material. Market firm throughout.

## Driers

An unabatedly active demand continues to be noted for stearates of


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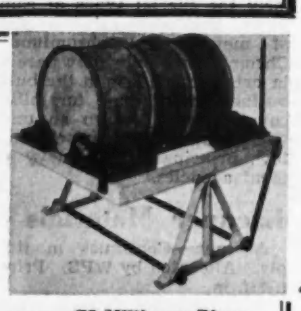

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virtually all kinds. Some producers are booked well ahead. Palmitates are also moving well and there is likewise a fairly brisk call for tallates and resinates, with soyates moving more slowly but still moving.

## Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Fair buying interest still shown in this color. Market holding firm.

Bone Blacks.—A moderate demand continues to be reported for most of the grades still offered. Prices strongly held.

Carbon Blacks.—Preliminary figures on operations for September indicate a further substantial increase in shipments for last month which are now estimated as having run to a total of 38,000,000 pounds, with production for the month reaching about 30,000,000 pounds. The paint trade is taking a sizable amount of channel blacks while the producers of synthetic rubber are absorbing a more sizable quota of furnace blacks, although they recently curtailed their takings slightly, because of the development of a bottleneck in tire-making which temporarily reduced their requirements.

Graphite. — Still moving steadily, though somewhat slowly, with prices well maintained.

Chrome Colors. — Continue moving in sizable volume into war production channels. In fact, the increased demands for war uses have made necessary the distribution of the production of chromium oxide green pigment by means of WPB directives for the current month, with distribution confined entirely to military uses of the most essential character, particularly for special types of camouflage paint, and also for the production of metallurgical chromium alloys. Chrome blues and yellows are likewise in brisk demand, with the bulk of the business being done for military account. There is also an unabatedly keen demand for zinc chromate yellow, principally from navy procurement agencies.

## Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Continues in tight supply. Allocated by WPB. Price schedule firm.

Butyl Alcohol.—Announcement concerning price of material produced by fermentation in Illinois and Indiana expected momentarily. Orderly shipments being made of tight supplies as allocated by WPB. Demand for war production continues heavy.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Supplies continue short of demand. Allocated, with other phthalate plasticizers, by WPB. Quotations steady.

Ethylene Dichloride.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 4,000 pounds of ethylene dichloride.

Nitrocellulose.—Remains in sufficient supply for all requests. Market tone steady.

## Naval Stores

Conditions prevailing in Southern markets for rosin and turpentine last week were similar to those noted in recent preceding periods. Offerings were light or moderate and the ruling tone continued firm. Business in rosin remained good and daily supplies of all grades were readily absorbed. With the indications pointing to a substantial increase in the output of soap, the use of rosin is also expected to expand rather materially as an increased percentage of rosin consumed in the manufacture of soap will be required under the new formulas that are to be adopted in order to avoid increasing the use of fats and oils. Meantime, new production of gum naval stores is diminishing at a faster rate than is usually witnessed at this period of the year as a result of unseasonably low temperatures in recent weeks, and the indications now seem to point to a smaller output during the remainder of the naval stores year than was expected earlier in the season. This curtailment of production has been increased by the growing shortage of labor.

Turpentine.—The local market for turpentine was somewhat more active and generally firm, influenced by developments in the South, where offerings continued light.

Savannah, Oct. 22.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

| | Bulk gallon Cents. | Bulk gallon Sales. | Drums Receipts. | Drums Shipments. | Drums On hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monday | 67¾ | 2,150 | 148 | 117 | 43,752 |
| Tuesday | 68¼ | 7,100 | 114 | 2 | 43,864 |
| Wednesday | 68½ | 6,250 | 119 | ... | 43,983 |
| Thursday | 69 | 3,100 | 41 | 279 | 43,745 |
| Friday | 69 | 3,150 | 65 | 1 | 43,809 |

* No trading.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Turpentine fairly active. Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

Rosin.—Demand for rosin in the local market continued to be reported as good, the movement covering all grades. Price changes were narrower, but the undertone appeared to be firm.

Savannah, Oct. 22.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

| Price per 100 lbs. in drums—Low of range quoted | *Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | ... | $3.11 | $3.11 | $3.11 | $3.11 | $3.11 |
| D | ... | 3.42 | 3.42 | 3.42 | 3.45 | 3.47 |
| E | ... | 3.99 | 3.99 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| F | ... | 4.03 | 4.03 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 |
| G | ... | 4.03 | 4.03 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.02 |
| H | ... | 4.03 | 4.03 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.02 |
| I | ... | 4.04 | 4.03 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 4.03 |
| K | ... | 4.17 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.16 |
| M | ... | 4.20 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 4.20 |
| N | ... | 4.29 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 4.28 |
| WG | ... | 4.90 | 4.88 | 4.90 | 4.92 | 4.92 |
| WW | ... | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.40 | 5.40 |
| X | ... | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.40 | 5.40 |
| Sales | ... | 335 | 154 | 285 | 425 | 190 |
| Receipts | ... | 178 | 426 | 205 | 191 | 140 |
| Shipments | ... | ... | 515 | 600 | 800 | 620 |
| Stocks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,841 |

* No trading.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Rosin less active. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $4.70 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.72; M grade, $5.85; W.W. grade, $6.70.

## Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil. — Consumption reported steady. Local supplies remain light.

Rosin Oil.—Fairly active demand for all grades from local and outside buyers. Market firm.

Tar.—Movement into consuming channels continues steady and liberal on old and new contracts.

## Shellac

Although there is believed to be a stockpile of substantial size at the present time, there is no indication that the quantities in hand will prove excessive when compared with the probable need for shellac that arises from war requirements. Every pound in hand and every pound that may arrive is earmarked for war service and not for general civilian use. Civilians must make use of the achievements of the shellac industries laboratories—substitutes that go far to make more endurable the civilians' inability to secure genuine shellac. These substitutes do a good job, though none of them will do everything. Experimentation on the part of manufacturing consumers will probably find some product to serve for the duration.

## Synthetic Resins

Buying operations of civilian users are reaching increasing proportions as the supply situation in ester gum has been eased by the freeing of castor oil to civilian use for the remainder of this year up to the limits prescribed in FDO's amended order 42, which has been accompanied by the expectation that a further extension of the use of this oil will be granted after the turn of the year. Civilian interest has also been growing with the recent granting of more liberal allocations of phenolic and acrylic resin compounds.

WPB Regional Redistribution Office has offered for sale from excess inventories 291 pounds of ester gum, 4,500 pounds of dibutyl phthalate, 5,500 pounds of resin No. 1226, 3,000 pounds of phenolic resin—Catalin No. 633, 1,800 pounds of phenolic resin—

Beckamine No. 3,501, and 2,738 pounds of rezyl No. 10—glycerine phthalate resin.

## Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A sizable movement of virtually all domestic gums continues to be reported, although the demand has become somewhat "spotty" of late. Market holding firm.

WPB Regional Redistribution Office is offering from excess inventories 511,030 pounds of asphalt for use in the manufacture of cable.

Copal.—Varnish makers and producers of resin emulsion paints continue fairly sizable purchasers of the Congo resins. Stocks on hand, recently built up by new importations of unsorted grades, appear adequate for current requirements.

## Glues and Binders

Casein.—Recent additional arrivals of acid-precipitated casein are now providing more of this type than is immediately needed, although domestic production continues rather meager.

Pressure of the newer arrivals on the market has resulted in a further lowering of prices for imported material to the extent of a full cent a pound additional, making the revised quotation 10c. to 10½c. f.o.b. source.

Glues.—Producers of both hide and bone glues continue handicapped in their operations by a scarcity of raw materials and inadequacy of manpower, with the result that they are still experiencing great difficulty in making reasonably prompt and complete deliveries on their huge backlog of orders. Prices are still being strongly maintained.

—O-P-D—

## Gallows Birds Add to Roster

Twenty-five more rash participators in the formulation of paint specifications were doomed by the Society of Gallows Birds at a hanging October 15 in Washington. Their admission to the miserable company of the damned was supervised by High Gallows Bird Kenneth J. Howe. Carlton H. Rose was sentenced to the job of clerk of the court.

The new birds and the crimes (specifications) responsible for their hangings are:—

Dr. A. L. Alexander (AN-L-21), Lt. L. F. Andrews (52-P-22), Lt. C. C. Arnold (P2A), Charles M. Boyce (63B), George Bresler (T 1279), Capt. Theodore F. Cooke (T 1279), Walter F. Cranmer (52-P-18), William Curran (JQD 144B), Lt. Henry P. Grace (JQD 144B), E. F. Hickson (TT-P-47), Lt. Roy W. Hill (T 1279), Maj. E. L. Hobson (JQD 111C), Lt. John T. Lauder (AN-L-21), Robert Matlack (T 1215), Dr. Robert J. Moore (T 1215), Frank Munns (T 1093), James R. Owens (PQD 71F), D. H. Parker (T 1215), Carl J. Schumann (OQMG 135), R. L. Selby (63B), LeRoy W. Shuger (EBP 244), Lt. Joseph S. Stevens (JQD 144B), Lt. Dean Swain (AN-L-21), Robert R. Wilson (PQD 351A), Herbert J. Wolfe (JQD 107).


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## Iron Salts Replace Chromes in Tanning

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Tests conducted at the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, indicate that solutions of iron salts can be substituted for chromium in tanning leather, but that the resulting product will probably show less resistance to ageing.

At present the supply of tanning materials depends largely on safe ocean transportation. Not long ago the situation became so serious that the War Production Board placed chromium on the list of critical materials. At present the situation has been relieved by the utilization of low-grade domestic ores as a source of chromium salts.

Iron had been shown by previous studies to offer some promise as a successful tanning agent and since an abundant domestic supply is available, it was deemed advisable to make further tests. The recent tests in the leather laboratory at the Bureau of Standards were conducted by Dr. Joseph A. Kanagy and Ruth A. Kronstadt, who studied the possible replacement of chromium salts with those of iron in tanning goatskins and calfskins.

The results indicate that ferric sulphate may be satisfactorily used if certain organic acids are added to the tanning solutions to stabilize them. Lactic, citric, gluconic, and hydroxyacetic acids were found suitable for this purpose.

Considerably more iron than chrome is required to tan a piece of leather, and all hides tanned with iron contained at least 10 percent of iron oxide, whereas good leather can be prepared from chromium salts containing only 5 percent of chromium oxide.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

## Tanners Council Tells War Role of Leather

Tanners' Council of America, this city, has issued its second edition of "Leather Goes to War," which has a special section covering military footwear. It is designed to help the retailer give his customer the facts about current leather supplies and how leather is used by armed forces.


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# Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

***Textile Chemicals Continue in Good Demand—Leather Agents Remain Quiet—Nutgalls Reduced***

A satisfactorily active demand for textile chemicals was maintained during the week, reflecting the continued operation at near-capacity rate of the cloth producing and processing industries. The leather chemicals on the other hand moved somewhat slowly, with tanners still finding the availability of hides limited. Outstanding development was a reduction in the price of both Aleppo and Chinese nutgalls.

Average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in August, 1943, amounted to 11,534,000 pounds on a scoured basis, compared with 10,960,000 pounds in July, and 11,343,000 pounds in August, 1942, according to the Department of Commerce. The same agency has reported that cotton consumed during September, 1942, totaled 872,109 bales, compared to 959,732 bales during the month in 1942. The Office of Price Administration has reported that the specific maximum price of 46 cents per pound, clean basis, which it set for Afganistan wool some time ago covers all such wool but the Kandahar variety.

Reports from Argentina estimate that the 1943 hide supply in that country will be about 23,000,000 hides, compared with some 28,250,000 recorded for 1942. In a recent report by the combined Anglo-American-Canadian Leather Mission to South America, the opinion was also expressed that increased exports from that continent would be difficult unless steps were taken to correlate present leather and hide prices in the South American markets. With the exception of frigorifico type, the quality of hides was characterized as not up to pre-war standards.

### Price Changes

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

Nutgalls, Aleppo, 3c. per lb.
Chinese, 5c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 268.5 | 271.9 | 271.9 | 261.5 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate.—Good demand keeping stocks light. Market tone firm.

Ammonia Sulphamate. — Call for fireproofing of military and other essential goods continues active. Prices steady.

Potash Bichromate.—Supplies tight, but sufficient to meet requests for essential uses. Market firm. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,000 pounds of potash bichromate.

Soda Prussiate.—Rather good inquiry reported from customary consuming channels. Prices steady. A sizable shipment of soda prussiate arrived in this country from abroad recently.

Sulphonated Oils.—Supplies of sulphonated castor oil continues ample. Other sulphonated oils, especially those produced from edible types of oils are in short supply, with sulphonated red oil especially tight. Quotations show no change.

## Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Inquiry routine in nature. Market holds steady.

Hypernic.—Supplies in satisfactory position. Price schedule shows no change.

Logwood. — Available from Latin America in quantity sufficient to meet current needs. Market tone steady.

Turmeric.—Representative inquiries maintain steady schedule of quotations.

## Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Production keeping abreast of demand. Market tone steady.

Albumen, Egg.—Stocks very low. Manufacturers are reported not to be producing replacement stocks because of unfavorable squeeze between prices of raw and processed material. No indication of any possible easing of situation.

Corn Sugar.—Active demand continues to be met with little or no delay. Supplies have grown somewhat freer, and a further loosening is expected as new crop of corn becomes available in quantity. Prices steady.

Dextrin, Corn.—Deliveries remain a little behind orders as a result of the more complicated process of manufacture, compared with corn starch. Market firm.

Egg Yolk.—Supplies remain very tight as manufacturers concentrate on production of whole egg products rather than separate parts of egg. Unfavorable price ratio declared responsible.

Starch, Corn. — Shipments being made on repeat orders and contracts at satisfactory rate. Output by processing plants has gradually eased the supply position of starch, and further loosening is expected as the 1943 crop of corn reaches the elevators in quantity. Price structure continues steady. The visible supply of corn during the week ending October 16 increased 122,000 bushels, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. The War Food Administration reports that during the month of August 422,424 pounds of cornstarch and 5,088 pounds of laundry starch were delivered to shipside for export under lend-lease.

Starch, Potato.—Supplies now plentiful. Maine plants operating at capacity and shipping material regularly. Price schedule continues unchanged at ceiling.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—No starch produced from the 1943 crop of sweetpotatoes has as yet been reported. However, such material is expected to reach this market during the last week in October or early in November.

Starch, Tapioca.—Ample supplies reported. Arriving from South America regularly. Use governed by WPB limitation order. Quotations steady.

Starch, Wheat — In comfortable, though not too large supply. Demand rather good. Price structure steady.

## Tanning Materials

Algarrobilla.—Reported to be finding acceptance as a replacement for gambier in leather processing. Obtained from Chile. Offered on spot in pod form at 5c. per pound, in a liquid extract form containing 25 percent tannin at 6 to 6½c. per pound.

Divi-Divi.—Continues in ample supply. Demand reported as rather quiet, with tanners holding sufficient processing agent inventories for several months, and supply of hides somewhat low. Prices steady.

Hemlock.—Manpower shortage in bark collection and processing areas continues to prevent production. No stocks reported.

Nutgalls.—Ample supplies and lack of demand reported to have been responsible for reduction in price of both Aleppo and Chinese material. Former now quoted at 45c. to 46c. per pound, and Chinese at 40c. to 41c. per pound. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 57,998 pounds of nutgalls.

*Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

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# Oils, Fats, and Waxes

***Crushing of Oilseeds Increasing, But Oil Offerings Still Light —Live Hogs Easier on Larger Receipts***

No material change in the character of business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases was noticeable last week. Some improvement was reported in the inquiry for linseed oil following the recent official increase in civilian quotas but business in most other oils and fats was limited to comparatively small quantities in the absence of any increase in open market supplies. Crushing of new crop oilseeds continued to expand, but offerings of oil were still generally below expectations.

Marketing of flaxseed in the Northwest showed a decrease but in view of the record production this season the lighter movement was regarded as merely temporary and as due mainly to a desire on the part of farmers to market other farm products before the announcement of anticipated new government ceiling prices, especially as transportation facilities on the railroads were still inadequate.

Arrivals of live hogs in Western centers were larger and hog prices weakened, sales being reported at below the recently established ceilings. Despite the liberal marketing of hogs there was a rather sharp decrease in lard stocks in recent weeks and a further shrinkage in supplies is expected as there appears to be a possibility that soap makers will be permitted in the near future to use lard in expanding the output of their product.

### Price Changes

**Advanced**
None
**Reduced**
None

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 195.4 | 195.4 | 195.4 | 191.7 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Contract movement steady and liberal. New business more active. Market firm.

Coconut. — Moderate lots reported absorbed by qualified buyers.

Cottonseed.—Inquiries numerous for salad and cooking oil, but sellers not in a position to accept new business for prompt delivery, production being sold ahead.

Olive.—Supplies scarce on spot and market quiet though inquiries noted. Quotations maintained. Palestine's production for current season estimated at 9,000 to 10,000 metric tons against 9,455 tons in 1942.

Peanut.—No increase in offerings in primary centers or locally. The quantity of farmers' stock peanuts cleaned and shelled for the 1942-43 season to September 30 amounted to 1,345,057,000 pounds against 877,659,000 pounds for the corresponding period in the previous season. Crushings for the same period this year were 366,640,000 pounds against 214,471,000 pounds last season.

Soybean.—Crushing of soybeans at some Eastern plants reported curtailed. Offerings of oil light and market quiet. Chicago reported an increase in the visible supply of beans within a week of 1,565,000 bushels, making the total 2,524,000 bushels against 917,000 bushels last year.

Tung. — Only comparatively small lots reported available for qualified users.

Los Angeles, Oct. 20.—The unavailability of supplies is limiting trading in vegetable oils mostly to soybean and cottonseed oils. All firm at ceiling. Chinawood quoted at 38½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco, where light stocks are on hand. Cottonseed, bleachable, quoted at 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean at 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Routine business in vegetable oils. Corn oil, refined, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c.

## Flaxseed

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.—Quite a rapid falling off in the movement of flax from country shipping points was due largely to the strong possibility of ceilings being placed over oats and barley markets. Although crushers had plenty of flax in reserve, they were ready takers of daily offerings. Most all of the seed came from Northern points and was of good quality. Estimated that 3,000,000 bushels of flax have been moved eastward over the lakes. Considerable short covering in the cash market due to lack of sufficient railroad equipment to make prompt shipment from the interior. Farmers threshing under ideal conditions.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

| | Cash | Dec. | May |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | $2.97 | $2.92½ | $2.96 |
| Monday | 2.97 | 2.93½ | 2.96½ |
| Tuesday | 2.97 | 2.93½ | 2.96½ |
| Wednesday | 2.97 | 2.94 | 2.97¼ |
| Thursday | 2.97 | 2.95½ | 2.98½ |
| Friday | 2.97 | 2.96 | 2.99 |

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1943 | 1942 | 1943 | 1942 |
| This week.. | 898,500 | 761,600 | 43,500 | 164,200 |
| Since Sept. 1... | 12,235,000 | 9,051,700 | 890,000 | 989,400 |

Buenos Aires, Oct. 22.—No flaxseed offerings. Rosario quoted $1.96¼ per bushel against $2 last week. Exports, 91,000 bushels to the United States, 457,000 to the United Kingdom and 39,000 to the Continent. Visible supply, 16,338,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings light here and market quiet and steady.

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.—Demand for linseed meal exceeded supply and crushers refuse to sell for delivery beyond 60 days. Prices are tight at ceilings, $42 in bulk and $3.50 for more sacks.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

| | 1943 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| This week..... | 11,640,000 | 9,880,000 |
| Since Sept. 1..... | 86,140,000 | 80,260,000 |

## Linseed Oil

There was no material change in primary flaxseed quotations last week and local oil prices were stationary. There was apparently no broadening of business, but in some circles there was a disposition to take a more favorable view of the outlook owing to the recent action of the government in increasing quotas to makers of paints, varnish, linoleum and other consumers. The movement of flaxseed to terminal points in the Northwest, though smaller than recently, was still liberal, and oil mills in that section were reported to be operating at capacity. Production at some plants in the East increased. The government announced the recent purchase of 390,000 pounds of raw oil in bulk at 14.2c. per pound and 300,000 pounds at 14.7c. The Canadian government recently sold 1,000,000 bushels of seed for October shipment to the United States.

Minneapolis, Oct. 22.—The announced increase of 10 percent in the civilian allotment of linseed oil brought in considerable business for quick shipment and added to the open interest on crusher books. Operations at full capacity continue. Eastern mills taking some of the burden off local mills now that Canadian and Argentine flax is available for Edgewater crushing. Prices at ceiling levels.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

| | 1943 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| This week..... | 7,800,000 | 4,900,000 |
| Since Sept. 1..... | 52,120,000 | 38,200,000 |

Los Angeles, Oct. 20.—Linseed oil active and firm. Tankcars 14.5c. per pound.

## Cottonseed Oil

Stagnation continued to prevail in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures in the absence of offerings. Bid and asked prices were stationary. In the South, conditions remained about as noted in the previous week. Although crushing of seed

*Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

appears to have materially increased recently, there was no increase in open market supplies of oil, the bulk of the output of the mills being applied on unfilled contracts. Locally the position of cash refined oil underwent little change, offerings still being scarce and inquiries numerous. The Chicago market for live hogs weakened under increased receipts, sales being reported at below ceiling prices. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 4,669,388 pounds during the first half of October, leaving a total supply of 28,967,921 pounds against 10,359,149 pounds a year ago.

Prices as follows:—

| | Cents per pound in tanks— High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | .... | .... | 14.00@14.43 |
| May | .... | .... | 14.00@14.45 |
| December | .... | .... | 14.00 nom. |

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Primary position still reported tight so far as spot supplies are concerned.

Memphis, Oct. 22.—Some few scattered trades being made in vegetable oils at ceiling prices, but mills are not free sellers. Meals continue in urgent demand. Peanut and soybean crops now beginning to move and may improve situation. Weather favorable for cotton picking and ginning.

Atlanta, Oct. 20.—Available oilseed products for the open market are reported scarce and far short of demand even though the production of the oil mills is in excess of a similar period last year.

## Fatty Acids

Producers were generally busy with the forwarding of supplies on unfilled contracts. New business in many products was fairly active. The prevailing tone was firm.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settle cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

## Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Moderate quantities of refined oil moving to local and other consumers on unfilled contracts. Market firm at ceiling. Canning of menhaden for food commenced in Maryland.

Baltimore, Oct. 20.—Operations of the menhaden fishing companies in Chesapeake Bay and vicinity have ended for the season. North Carolina factories are waiting to begin work as soon as the fish appear. Virtually no crude oil is being obtained by refiners.

Sardine.—Local quotations on refined oil maintained at ceilings. Supplies below normal. Fair inquiry. Government reported recent purchase of 60,000 pounds of crude oil and 60 tons of meal.

Los Angeles, Oct. 20.—As of October 9, according to a bulletin issued by the

## Margarin Production Increased in August

Production of margarin during August amounted to 53,950,300 pounds. This compared with 43,955,829 pounds in July and 38,494,683 pounds in August last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in August with the same month last year follows:—

| | Pounds— 1943 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| Production of uncolored oleomargarin | [1]38,573,751 | [2]23,134,384 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 37,842,550 | 24,319,893 |

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in August, 1943, compared with August, 1942, as follows:—

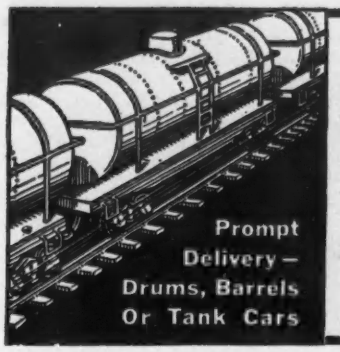
**In Uncolored Margarin**

| | Pounds— 1943 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| Butter | ..... | 2,900 |
| Butter culture | 60 | 49 |
| Butter flavor | 1,293 | 197 |
| Citric acid | 2 | ..... |
| Color | ..... | 2 |
| Corn oil | 205,488 | 84,935 |
| Cottonseed oil | 20,444,880 | 9,924,567 |
| Cottonseed stearin | 7,120 | 24,565 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 72,432 | 49,055 |
| Diacetyl | 64 | 46 |
| Lecithin | 38,217 | 16,360 |
| Milk | 6,767,471 | 4,226,156 |
| Monostearin | 31,196 | 6,877 |
| Neutral lard | 534,552 | 367,680 |
| Oleo oil | 930,437 | 1,518,144 |
| Oleo stearin | 272,460 | 277,966 |
| Oleo stock | 130,812 | 255,265 |
| Peanut oil | 263,590 | 33,914 |
| Salt | 1,241,564 | 766,121 |
| Soda benzoate | 23,911 | 11,371 |
| Soybean oil | 8,660,630 | 6,402,754 |
| Soy flakes | 6,000 | ..... |
| Tallow | 23,035 | 18,350 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 8,011 | 4,980 |
| Total | 39,663,225 | 23,902,254 |
| Production of colored oleomargarin | [3]15,376,549 | 15,360,299 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 501,808 | 58,682 |

**In Colored Margarin**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter flavor | 635 | 8 |
| Citric acid | 2 | ..... |
| Color | 9,332 | 8,280 |
| Corn oil | 8,520 | 303 |
| Cottonseed oil | 205,618 | 1,386,909 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 25,130 | 20,444 |
| Diacetyl | 42 | 14 |
| Lecithin | 5,680 | 4,983 |
| Linseed oil | 2,640,799 | ..... |
| Milk | 2,295,950 | 2,402,738 |
| Monostearin | 3,815 | 133 |
| Neutral lard | 274,168 | 20,706 |
| Oleo oil | 260,542 | 120,479 |
| Oleo stearin | ..... | 264 |
| Oleo stock | 183,863 | 10,646 |
| Peanut oil | 2,107 | ..... |
| Salt | 516,126 | 459,020 |
| Soda benzoate | 10,303 | 11,792 |
| Soybean oil | 8,837,155 | 10,884,758 |
| Soybean stearin | 7,395 | ..... |
| Vitamin concentrate | 2,895 | 4,078 |
| Total | 15,290,077 | 15,335,612 |

Note.—The figures for August, 1942, and August, 1943, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.
[1] Of the amount produced, 67,214 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 45,440 pounds were reworked.
[3] Of the amount produced, 64 pounds were reworked.


TALLOW
LARD OIL
NEATSFOOT OIL
ANIMAL STEARINE
ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL

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STEARIC ACID
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Fatty Acids
Glycerine
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PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
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PINE OILS
DIPENTENE
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FF WOOD ROSIN
ALPHA TERPINEOL
TERPENE SOLVENTS
PALE WOOD ROSINS
(All grades from I to X)
LIMED WOOD ROSINS
RESINOUS CORE BINDER
STEAM DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE

CROSBY NAVAL STORES, Inc.
PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI

California Sardine Products Institute, 203,072 tons of raw sardines had been turned in at the California plants, as against a tonnage of 188,649 on October 8, 1942. Oil is quoted at the ceiling figure of 66.75c. per gallon in tankcars.

## Fats and Greases

Grease.—Inquiries numerous but supplies available for prompt or nearby delivery still decidedly light and few transactions reported. Market firm.

Lard.—Fairly active inquiry here for cash product. Offerings light. Tone firm. Hog marketing larger.

Tallow.—Tone remained firm in absence of any increase in supplies, contract deliveries still absorbing bulk of production. Prices held at ceilings.

## Animal Oils

Lard.—Supplies on spot inadequate for demand which continues good and covers all grades. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—Situation unchanged, inquiry still being active with supplies light and far below normal.

Oleo.—Steady inquiry from local and outside consumers. Spot supplies light and quotations nominal.

## Waxes

Recent arrivals of waxes served to place buyers with priority preferment to take in substantial quantities of carnauba wax and relieved a growing shortage in the warehouse stocks of numerous manufacturing consumers. Report of a ship having been aground on a sandbar proves to be correct. The report indicated that some wax aboard this ship had been thrown overboard, possibly an act that was necessary as part of the operation of getting the ship afloat once more. Here would enter the nice question of which insurance should apply—that of the marine insurers or that issued as war insurance by the government. No further arrivals of beeswax have been reported. All waxes were in firm position and undersupply.

### South American Resources Shown in Pictures on Map

An unusually informative industrial map of South America has been prepared by Brazil Oiticica, Inc., this city, with a view of getting for the resources of that continent understanding and appreciation commensurate with the position which it bids fair to occupy in the postwar era. The principal resources of each country are shown in pictures on its area, which is depicted in identifying colors on the map.

The map also pictures the principal cities of South America by means of some outstanding architectural feature. It pictures fish and game, bullfighting, gaucho carnivals, and other typical scenes, as well as individual natives. Geographical and topographical data also are noted in various areas. And many pictures and items of historical interest surround the map proper.

The overall dimensions of the map and decorations are approximately 20½ by 27½ inches. The engraving is a work of art as well as an informative contribution to commercial geography.

—O-P-D—

### Oliver and Young Join Dawson Cotton Oil Co.

R. S. Oliver, formerly connected with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the peanut division, is now associated with the Dawson Cotton Oil Company, Dawson, Ga., as general manager. Prior to his connection with AAA he was secretary of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association. Edward Young, also previously connected with the Peanut Division of the AAA, is now associated with the Dawson Company as office manager.

—O-P-D—

### Emery Industries Offers Fatty Acid Derivatives

Azelaic acid and a mixture of acids in which pelargonic predominates are two new derivatives of animal fatty acids which are now available from Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati. The azelaic acid is described as a dibasic aliphatic acid having a nine-carbon chain with carboxyl groups at each end, and melting at 96 degrees C. Among its reactions, the formation of soft alkyd resins with glycerin and other polyhydric alcohols is stressed. Since the esters of azelaic acid have higher boiling points than those of fatty acids of correspond molecular weights, use in the production of plasticizers is also suggested.

The series of low molecular weight, monobasic acids in which the nine-carbon pelargonic acid predominates is declared to show promise in esterfied form for the oil modification of alkyd resins.

—O-P-D—

### Micro Crystalline Wax Alternate Made by Wishnick-Tumpeer

To meet the growing shortage of micro-crystalline wax, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., New York, has announced the development of 'WITCO' hamp wax, a new group of waxes for use in the manufacture of ordnance wraps and other military and essential civilian products. 'WITCO' hamp wax is a hard amorphous petroleum wax of the greaseproof type, which is said to possess an exceptionally high resistance to moisture vapor transmission. Samples for trial purposes are available by writing Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., 295 Madison Avenue, New York.

—O-P-D—

### Archer-Daniels Promotes Schmidt, Chilton

E. W. Schmidt, general superintendent, has been named to the board of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. J. M. Chilton, a director and assistant secretary, has been elected a vice-president.

—O-P-D—

### Peltz Co. Moves

R. Peltz Company, Philadelphia, sales representative in oils, drugs, chemicals and waxes, has moved its offices to suite 995, Drexel building. The telephone numbers remain the same—Lombard 6359 and Main 7440.

Among the various principals represented are:—P. R. Dreyer, Inc., Paul A. Dunkel & Co., John Powell & Co., the Sherwood Refining Company, and Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc.

—O-P-D—

### Calif. Olive Growers Elect

L. Padula, of Porterville, has been elected president of the Cooperative Olive Products Association. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Michele Pastors; secretary, Herbert Trafton; treasurer, A. Martinelli, and assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, S. B. Harvey.

—O-P-D—

## *Trade Briefs*

**Oil Trades Association** of New York will hold its annual banquet October 26 in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

**American Wax** Refining Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

**Warwick Wax Company,** Inc., this city, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares of no par value. Incorporators are Dale S. Chamberlin, Walter E. Murray, M. John Silver, Gertrude Cutler and N. William Welling.

## Fish Meal Analysis Certificate Necessary

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The Office of Price Administration in amendment No. 4 to revised price schedule No. 73 has ruled that whenever fish meal is sold, a certificate of analysis shall accompany the invoice of the sale except where sold in bags or other containers to which are attached a label or tag showing the guaranteed minimum percentage, of protein therein. Where a label or tag is so attached to the bag or other container, the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein shown thereon shall govern.

—O-P-D—

### Southland Cotton Oil Pays $10,000 'Trust' Fine

An agreed judgment under which Southland Cotton Oil Mill, which has headquarters in Paris, Tex., paid $10,000 penalty and was permanently enjoined from any antitrust law violation in Texas has been announced in Austin, Tex., by Attorney General Gerald C. Mann.

Attorney General Mann had filed two suits in the District Court at Llano against a total of six defendants, alleging that they conspired to eliminate competition through price fixing agreements. Two of the remaining five defendants, Swift & Co. and the Midlothian Oil & Gin Company, have appealed to the Third Court of Civil Appeals at Austin to transfer venue in cases against them to their home counties.

—O-P-D—

### CMP Class A Facilities Regulation Amended

Application for authority to purchase Class A facilities under direction No. 34 to CMP Regulation No. 1, must be filed with the local WPB offices rather than with the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., according to amendment No. 1 to that direction, was announced.

—O-P-D—

**Harold C. Colgrove** has been elected vice-president of the Paul W. Wood Company, San Francisco.


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DOMESTIC

OZOKERITE

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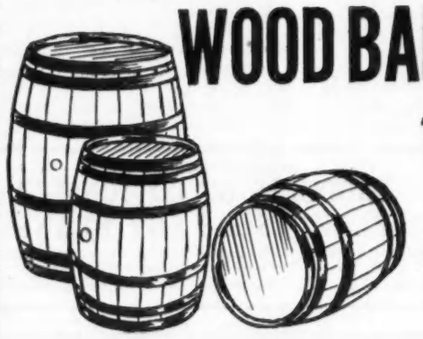

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A DIVISION OF PANTHER OIL & GREASE MFG. CO.

# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

***Quicksilver Stocks Gain and Prices Ease—Glycerin Position Improved—Progress in Tartar Imports***

From the standpoint of consumption, the market for drugs and fine chemicals was painfully healthy last week. New orders and calls for old contract deliveries piled in on producers and distributors alike in such high volume that the pressure was great on all sides.

Quicksilver appeared to have moved into somewhat larger supply. Although the surplus on spot was moderate, that at the mines was substantial and turned holders into the path of more aggressive search for buyers. However, against this position was the pending reduction in mines output on the Pacific Coast, a development that comes hand in hand with bad weather.

Further progress was reported in the march toward an increase in crude tartar stocks in this country. Such increase should mean more tartaric acid and at least partial relief from the grief caused by the short production of citric acid.

Glycerin also showed an easing of supply. Allocations of October were more liberal. Lend-lease operations are taking less and the supply has been increased by the flow of foreign material to this market. Furthermore, glycerin refiners can count on more raw material for the time being. Prospective competition from Cuba seemed unlikely to develop, mainly because of financial difficulties. A higher price for camphor was reported in the making as of November 1.

Offerings of cadmium nitrate, carbitol acetate, dibutyl phthalate, ethylene dichloride, ethyleneglycol, formaldehyde, and guaiac resin listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

**Price Changes**

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

Quicksilver, spot, $1 per flask.

**Comparative Values**

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 241.0 | 241.0 | 241.0 | 237.1 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide.—Firm. Movement excellent. Call well supplied with fair promptness. No surplus stocks.

Acetone.—Stabilized. Demand runs to high figures. No report yet made on October allocations by War Production Board.

Acid, Ascorbic.—The October allocations by WPB were 100 percent on the basis of past use. Government one of the heaviest buyers, and takings control, to a substantial extent, the amount of material available for civilian consumption.

Acid, Citric.—October allocations by WPB reveal no easing of the limitations set on beverage use. Situation with such consumers—and they ordinarily take substantially of the total output—remains tight as ever.

Acid, Tartaric.—Eventually, there should be a substantial rise in production. Events looking to the landing here of substantial quantities of raw material are moving steadily forward and success seems not too far off. The cost is not expected to be unduly high.

Alcohol.—It appears that to the large domestic output of alcohol will soon be added large quantities of alcohol produced outside of the continental limits of this country. Everything shapes in that direction. Cuban alcohol production is likely to grow, especially in view of the disposition of Cuba to turn sugar into other products for export unless the U. S. government work out a better price basis for the Cuban sugar crop. Sugar people say storehouses are bulging with raw sugar, and that it is storage and not sales problems that confront them. Consumption of alcohol in both denatured and undenatured form continued to run high and the need seemed to run even higher.

Ammonia Citrate.—Somewhat vigorous demand was noted and much more could have been sold than was available because of the necessity for rationing output.

Amyl Acetate.—Consumption gains some and the supply fails to show any substantial gain in storage. Undertones were firm to strong.

Argols.—Lots of foreign argols are earmarked for this country and arrangements looking to expedition of export are going forward well, if somewhat less quickly than manufacturing consumers could wish. But there is a vast difference between business as done between private business houses here and there and business which, because of the war, must be done between governmental bodies at both ends.

Cadmium Nitrate.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 9,000 pounds.

Caffeine.—October allocations of WPB were in full for medicinal use. For beverage use, 50 percent of average monthly 1941 consumption adjusted for materials obtained on toll agreement and importations. So far as the many demands that go unfilled, the whole situation is as unproductive of supplies as ever.

Camphor.—Reported that synthetic material is due for an advance of ½c. per pound as of November 1. Result will be a schedule that is still below the limits of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Cost of production has risen. To this date, neither price control nor stock distribution control has been under OPA or WPB agencies.

Carbitol Acetate. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 629 pounds.

Castor Oil.—No further landings of beans reported. Total laid down since January 1 remains at 211,328,550 pounds. Excellent stock position makes possible selling of oil production without restrictive control of any sort for the next three months. Promised that an extention of the condition after January 1 will follow unless unforeseen events force resumption of allocation controls.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Some expansion of interest and inquiry is noted in castor oil. Tone of the market is extremely firm. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cocoa Butter. — Regulation amendment brings no price change. Clarifies import prohibition at prices higher than maximums; corrects provision dealing with export sales; adds a section as to takes on sales and deliveries. Details elsewhere.

Corn Syrup.—Food Distribution Administration bought 312,000 pounds on October 4. Importation of 650 barrels noted for account of consumers. Sales of imported material have run heavy.

Creosote.—Demand reported to be brisker. Gain is seasonal and reaches a market not overly well supplied with surplus stocks. Firm undertones in all quarters.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus inventories 4,500 pounds.

Dover's Powder. — No shortage of opium has affected production yet,

*Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

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HEYDEN

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

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Large Crystals • Flo-Crystals • Powder

METHYL SALICYLATE U.S.P.

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID U.S.P.
Crystals and Powder

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID
10-16-20% Starch Granulations

SALICYLIC ACID U.S.P.
Crystals and Powder

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE U.S.P.
Crystals

CALCIUM SALICYLATE
Powder

LITHIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
Powder

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STRONTIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
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Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware

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ESTIMATE YOUR NEEDS · ORDER TODAY

but the ipecac root situation has been almost desperate, and has caused the article to be put under complete allocation on November 1.

Ephedrine.—Seasonal movement has beeen stimulated by the early arrival of weather colder than normal. The development finds sellers in a fairly satisfactory position to meet the urgent calls that develop.

Ethylene Dichloride.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 4,000 pounds.

Ethyleneglycol.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 500 pounds.

Fishliver Oils. — Food Distribution Administration on October 2 bought 2,149,611,000 A units of fishliver vitamins. Demand for oils runs high and the supply is less than normal. Sales are usually at ceilings.

Los Angeles, Oct. 20.—Vitamin oils steady and unchanged, with prices largely at ceiling. Buying interest fair. 100,000 unit A oil named at 20c. per million units.

Formaldehyde.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess invetories 4,750 pounds.

Glycerin.—Lend-lease is taking less and production is more. Ergo! More liberal distribution of production and a slightly more sunny outlook for the future. Regardless of claims, no substitute capable of replacing glycerin in all its uses has been developed. Foreign goods have been well absorbed to this time. Unlikely that production in Cuba will get underway. Question of insufficient finances, it is said.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Demand for glycerin is holding up well, and tone of the market in general appears firm and stable. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound, drums, car lots, 18¼c.: drums, less car lots.

Guaiac Resin.—WPB Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 5,000 pounds.

Mannitol. — Stabilization of prices and excellence of consumption combine to keep a firm, well organized sales and consuming market.

Menthol.—Reported that there will be fewer and smaller arrivals from foreign parts in the future. Most of the goods recently landed were owned by consumers prior to reaching port. The open market remains cleared of stocks. Racemic menthol could find excellent use if admitted to USP usage.

Mercurials.—The raw material situation seems to have eased moderately. Prices at source below ceiling. Eastern manufacturing consumers have been kept supplied in quantities sufficient for manufacturing needs. Demand for all mercurials, but especially the hard mercurial group, is good.

Milk Powder.—Further buying operations of Food Distribution Administration noted. Between October 6 and 12, 3,288,090 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder, and 3,245,936 pounds of roller process material, were purchased. Also 1,148,000 pounds whole milk powder.

Nicotinic Acid.—Purchase of 5,080 kilos at 9 per kilo reported for the account of Food Distribution Administration on October 1.

Quicksilver.—The supply situation at the source has improved to the extent that holders of metal seek buyers more actively and aggressively. Locally, there seems to be no surplus worthy of worry and holders appear to retain confidence in the overall position. Spot quotations were $195 to $197 per flask according to quantity.

San Francisco, Oct. 20—Quicksilver position is unchanged, and rather stagnant at the present writing. Buying interest light. Sellers' offerings are not being actively taken up. Named here at $189 per flask.

Riboflavin.—The Food Distribution Administration on October 8 bought 3 kilos of this material at $490 per kilo.

—O-P-D—

## J. & J. Foundation Funds War Medicine Study

The Johnson & Johnson Research Foundation has made a grant of $75,000 to the National Research Council for use of the division of medical sciences in gathering current medical information pertaining to the war effort and the dissemination of summaries.

This work is expected to be started immediately upon the organization of a central office in Washington and the appointment of observers and reporters in various countries. Information regarded as military secrets will not be disclosed until after the war. The plan of the work is scheduled until June 30, 1945.

The Johnson & Johnson Research Foundation was established in 1940 by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., as a nonprofit philanthropic institution with the express purpose of supporting research and development of products to serve the medical profession. It is currently sponsoring about a hundred projects in twenty-eight universities.

—O-P-D—

## Commercial Solvents Increases Personnel

Commercial Solvents Corporation, this city, has recently increased the personnel of its research, sales, technical service and production divisions. Appointments to the research department include Dr. Ralph E. Bennett, research biologist, formerly with Joseph E. Seagram & Sons; Dr. Alfred R. Stanley, research bacteriologist, formerly instructor of bacteriology in the Medical School of West Virginia University; Marlin Alwin Espenshade, mycologist, Purdue University.

J. F. Taylor, formerly with the Ansul Chemical Company, has joined the Chicago sales force of the corporation. E. F. Arnold and A. C. Hopkins, jr., are new members of the technical service division. Mr. Arnold has been with the New York sales force of the company for nine years, while Mr. Hopkins was technical supervisor for the General Chemical Company.

The staff of the production division has added four new production supervisors—Robert Harker from Iowa State University; John D. Wells from Purdue University; Donald Larsen, formerly with Hercules Powder Company, and Olin Herner, of the engineering department of Commercial Solvents Corporation.

Recent additions to the engineering staff include project engineers Duncan Thomas, jr., and Nicholas A. Collora. Mr. Thomas was previously chemical engineer with the U. S. Rubber Company. Mr. Collora was mechanical engineer with the M. W. Kellogg Company.

—O-P-D—

## General Mills Acquires Crystal Sugar Properties

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased the properties of the American Crystal Sugar Company, Belmond, Iowa. The property will be converted into a soybean processing plant. The acquisition included 258 acres with buildings and equipment. Operations will be under the direction of Whitney H. Eastman, who was recently appointed president of the new General Mills vegetable oil and protein division.

—O-P-D—

## Vick Chemical Elects Four Directors

Vick Chemical Company, this city, has elected four new directors to its board. They are:—Robert M. Dunning, vice-president and export manager; E. L. Mabry, assistant to the president; Herman A. High, general sales manager, and Thurstan W. Merrell, president of William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—O-P-D—

## House Organs Ruling Made by Post Office Dept.

The Association of National Advertisers announces that it has been informed by the Post Office Department that although since July 1, 1943, advertising and circular matter mailed at the third class rate of postage will not be dispatched to the personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard overseas, this ruling is not applicable to house organs or employee publications. The Navy Department will continue to accept such publications as third class matter provided the wrappers or envelopes are indorsed "house organ" and that they also bear a printed or rubber-stamp inscription in the lower left corner of the address side reading "No advertising or circular matter inclosed." It is intended that house organs or employee publications mailed under these provisions should be sent only to former employees of the company publishing the house organ.

## *Fats, Oils Allocated For November*

—*Continued from* page 4

sperm, tung, oiticica, neatsfoot, red oil and wool fat, based on current requirements, follow:—

**Red Oil**

| | Percent | |
|---|---|---|
| | Saponified | Distilled |
| **Soaps—** | | |
| Liquid | ... | ... |
| Dry cleaning—laundry | ... | 50 |
| Household | ... | ... |
| **Textile processing agents** | | |
| Animal (wool, etc.)— | | |
| Scouring (raw wool) | 100 | Review |
| Spinning | 100 | [1]100 |
| Dyeing-finishing | 100 | 50 |
| Fulling (including paper mill felt mfgr.) | 100 | 100 |
| Vegetable (cotton, etc.)— | | |
| Boil off | 50 | ... |
| Warping | ... | ... |
| Dyeing, finishing | ... | ... |
| Sanforizing, pre-shrinking | ... | 75 |
| Artificial (Rayon, Nylon, etc.)— | | |
| Spin bath lub | ... | [2]100 |
| Delustrant | ... | [2]50 |
| Yarn sizing | ... | [2]100 |
| Dyeing and finishing | ... | [2]50 |
| Water repellants | ... | 100 |
| **Lubricatnig and Metal Working—** | | |
| Cutting and grinding (straight) | ... | ... |
| Cutting and grinding pastes (water soluble) | 100 | [3]50 |
| Cutting and grinding oil (water soluble) | 100 | 50 |
| Metal cleaning and rust inhibitor | 100 | Review |
| Stamping and drawing compounds | 100 | ... |
| Lubricants | 100 | 50 |
| **Rubber—** | | |
| Reclaimed rubber softener | 100 | ... |
| Accelerators and activators | ... | 100 |
| **Duplicating Supplies—** | | |
| Stencils | ... | 75 |
| Carbon paper | ... | 75 |
| Others | .. | 75 |
| **Leather processing** | 100 | 50 |
| **Cosmetics, shampoo** | ... | ... |
| **Disinfectants** | ... | ... |
| **Insecticides** | 100 | 75 |
| **Flotation—** | | |
| Tungsten | ... | 100 |
| Lithium | ... | 100 |
| Kyanite | ... | 100 |
| Magnesite | ... | 100 |
| Fluorspar | ... | 100 |

**The percentages indicated for red oil (and wool fat, below) are not guaranteed quantities, FDA said. After requests for the use of these oils have been made, allocations determined and the books closed, the group having the highest percentage rating—according to essentiality—will be supplied first, followed by the next highest group, and so on. If any oils remain after all the percentage groups have been supplied, the additional quantities will be given to the group nearest 100 percent. If oil still remains after the second group has been given 100 percent, it will be given to the third group.**

**Applicants whose uses are denied will be permitted to use red oil and wool fat from their inventories in quantities up to 50 percent of current requirements. When a request for distilled red oil is denied (partially or completely) for a use in which 100 percent of saponified red oil would be allowed, the applicant will be advised, so that he may reapply for saponified red oil to make up the difference.**

**FDA said that applications for allocation of red oil and wool fat will not be granted if received after the 15th of the month preceding that in which the oils are to be used, unless they are certified by the responsible officer in one of the military agencies.**

**Sperm Oil**

| | Percent. |
|---|---|
| Cutting and grinding oils | [4]100 |
| Duplicating stencils | 100 |
| Extreme pressure lubricants | 100 |
| Motor and engine oil additives | [5]100 |
| Quenching oil | 100 |
| Textile processing | ... |
| Leather processing | ... |
| Miscellaneous lubricants | ... |

**Rapeseed Mustard Seed Oils**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rubber factice | [6]100 |
| Marine engine lubricants | 100 |
| All other uses | Denied |

**Wool Fat**

| | Percent | |
|---|---|---|
| | Degras | Neutral |
| Rust preventative | 50 | 50 |
| Steam cylinder oil | 25 | ... |
| Misc. lubricating oils and greases | 25 | ... |
| Special printing inks | 50 | 50 |
| Mimeographing ink | ... | 25 |
| Carbon paper and duplicating stencils | ... | 25 |
| Leather stuffing | 75 | ... |
| Belt dressing | 25 | ... |
| Industrial protective creams | ... | ... |
| Medicinal ointments | ... | 75 |
| Cosmetics | ... | ... |
| Special soaps | ... | ... |
| Industrial adhesive tape | ... | ... |
| Surgical adhesive tape | ... | 100 |

**Tung Oil**

**Tung oil was allocated for military purposes only, with the exception of restricted quantities for civilian food container coatings and closures, and insulation finishes.**

**Oiticica Oil**

Allocated under the same policy as tung oil.

| | Percent. |
|---|---|
| Other military uses | Review |
| Wrinkle finish | ... |

## APC Seizes German Medicinal Products

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley has announced seizure by his agents at San Juan, Puerto Rico, of twenty-five cases of German drugs and pharmaceuticals, estimated to have a sales value of more than $100,000. The seized medicinal products, which originated in La Quimica Bayer, S. A., of Buenos Aires, Argentina, a wholly-owned subsidiary of I. G. Farbenindustrie, of Germany, were confined to the German subsidiary in Venezuela.

—O-P-D—

## WPB Lists Injurious Types of Antifreeze

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Well over a half million gallons of harmful and destructive antifreeze is contained in the supply of antifreeze preparations available for sale to the public, the Office of Defense Transportation has estimated.

To help operators avoid injurious types of antifreeze, the ODT said that the National Bureau of Standards has identified by name the following brand-named products, made before January 20, 1943, as constituting harmful antifreeze solutions as defined in the War Production Board order which stopped their manufacture:—

"All-Winter," "Chem-A-Cool," "Frozone," "Permazone," "Wonder-Solv," "Lo-Zone," "Alcotex," "Ever-Flo," "Bird Antarctic," "Flexo," "Gold Seal," "Security," "Ant-Arctic," "Neva-Freeze," "Anti-Frost," "Bond (Top Line)," "Fre-Zex," "No-Freeze," "60-Below," "Lo-Temp," "Never Freeze," "No-Boil."

—O-P-D—

## Standard Bureau Names Wood Rubber Chief

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Dr. Lawrence A. Wood has recently been appointed chief of the Rubber Section of the National Bureau of Standards. He succeeds A. T. McPherson, who became chief of the Organic and Fibrous Materials Division upon the resignation of Warren E. Emley.

Dr. Wood has been a member of the staff of the bureau for eight years, and during that time has become recognized as an authority on the physical constants and properties of both natural and synthetic rubber.

—O-P-D—

## Industrial Sugar Bonus Granted for Holiday Season

Industrial sugar users were given a special holiday season "bonus" amounting to 10 percent of their 1941 sugar base October 21 by the Office of Price Administration for the November-December allotment period. Present regular allotments are at the rate of 80 percent of the 1941 base. The bonus brings the allotment for the two-month period to 90 percent of the base.

—O-P-D—

## National Oil Co. Marks Kingsley Anniversary

Forrest B. Kingsley, chemical sales manager of the National Oil Supply Company, of Newark, N. J., was honored at a dinner October 20 in the Robert Treat Hotel. The event marked his completion of twenty-five years of service with the National organization.

—O-P-D—

## Consulting Chemists Ass'n To Hold Annual Meeting

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers will hold its annual meeting October 26 in the Chemists' Club, this city. Featured speaker for the occasion will be Wallace P. Cohoe, who will discuss "The Consultant in a Changing World."

**Neatsfoot Oil**

| | Percent. |
|---|---|
| Leather preservatives | 100 |
| Leather tanning oils and compounds | 100 |
| Textile machinery lubricants | 100 |
| Miscellaneous lubricants | ... |
| Textile processing agents | ... |
| Carbon paper | 100 |
| Hydraulic fluid | 100 |

[1] Red oil not to exceed 20 percent of anhydrous stock.
[2] For shipment to fiber manufacturers.
[3] Red oil not to exceed 20 percent of anhydrous stock.
[4] Subject to limitations on sperm oil content of base.
[5] For heavy duty only.
[6] For essential civilian.


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## J.J. Nichols Named To Vitamins, Inc., Post

S. S. Kovacs, president of Vitamins, Inc., Chicago, Ill., basic A and D Vitamin manufacturer has announced the appointment of Dr. J. J. Nichols as executive director of Vitamins, Inc., with offices in New York.

Dr. Nichols was born in Coatesville, Pa., in 1888. He was educated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. For a time Dr. Nichols was associated with the H. K. Mulford Laboratories, Philadelphia, and later joined the Research Institute which manufactured arsphenamine (606). In 1922 he was a buyer for drugs and kindred lines with Strawbridge and Clothier a Philadelphia department store.

In 1929 Dr. Nichols was selected to create the Iodine Educational Bureau and remained with that organization until 1942. In 1934 he was appointed vice-president of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation in charge of iodine sales, but also continued his duties as director of the Iodine Educational Bureau.

—O-P-D—

### Merck Co. Among Direct Mail Ad Winners

For the sixth successive year, the board of judges of the Direct Mail Advertising Association has selected Merck & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., as one of the Fifty Direct Mail Leaders of the United States and Canada. Douglas Wakefield Coutlee, Director of Advertising, received the award at the Association's Annual Meeting held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, on October 15.

The award was made on the basis of outstanding direct mail literature employed in the promotion of a number of products, including vitamins and other chemicals which are important in the war effort and public health program. The "Merck Report," a magazine for physicians and pharmacists, and edited by Mr. Coutlee, was also included in the winning presentation.

—O-P-D—

**Carver Chemical** Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

## *Vitamin D 'Trust' Charged by Berge*

*—Continued from page 3*

ment ranging from 3 percent to 10 percent.

The Steenbock patents which covered a process for using artificial ultra-violet rays to activate the vitamin carrying products of the licensees since have been held invalid by United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in Vitamin Technologists Inc. v. Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

In his statement to the committee Mr. Berge said he wanted it made clear that the foundation had no formal connection with the University of Wisconsin which has absolutely no control over the foundation's policies and practices. The Steenbock patents were the result of experiments conducted by Dr. Steenbock, a University of Wisconsin professor, and when the value of the patents were recognized the foundation was organized to exploit them.

The report of the trustees of the foundation dated June 22, 1931, defined the objectives and purposes of the foundation as follows:

Indeed one of the soundest reasons for the development of the foundation as a suitable means of handling the Steenbock process lies in the rigid control through which it is possible to protect the public and prevent unscrupulous commercialism from capitalizing the Steenbock discovery.

The investigation by the Antitrust Division indicates, however, Mr. Berge said, that somewhere along the line these laudable objectives were lost. Instead, he added, a summary of the investigation discloses the following:—

(1) The foundation has been the vehicle for creating a domestic monopoly resulting in division of fields, price fixing, control of container size, and limitation of potency of vitamin products. As a result, the public has been charged excessive and arbitrarily high prices. The foundation has been described by a licensee as being "merciless in beating out competition" in the field of vitamins.

(2) The foundation has considered plans to denature and adulterate Vitamin D preparations in order to maintain high prices.

(3) The foundation has exhibited a lack of interest in research unless a commercial advantage could be obtained.

(4) The foundation has used threats of patent litigations under patents which it knew were very weak to eliminate competition. Some of these patents upon which the monopolistic scheme rested were, in fact, declared invalid in 1943 by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

(5) The foundation has suppressed the use of competing processes.

(6) The foundation has organized international cartels with I. G. Farben of Germany and Joseph Nathan & Co. of Great Britain, in order to eliminate world competition by dividing world territory into noncompetitive areas.

(7) The foundation has attempted to suppress the publication of scientific research data which were at variance with its monopoly interests.

(8) The foundation, in order to maintain its price fixing arrangements, has acted as a police organization for its licensees by setting up a black list of price-cutting distributors.

(9) The foundation's licensing scheme has discouraged research by its licensees.

(10) The foundation has endeavored to suppress or prevent truthful advertising in order to eliminate competition.

(11) The foundation has required its licensees to charge unreasonable prices to the government. A reasonable profit was deemed insufficient.

(12) The foundation has forced farmers to buy vitamin-enriched animal feeds in a monopoly market.

—O-P-D—

### Pepsi-Cola to Buy Mill

Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y., is negotiating to purchase from Chase National Bank the Espano sugar mill in Matanzas Province, Cuba.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

## Dow Chemical To Raise Capital

Stockholders of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will vote November 8 on a proposal to authorize an issue of 600,000 shares of new $4 preferred stock. It is planned to offer 60,000 shares in exchange for the present 5 percent preferred and to sell 249,741 shares to common stockholders to raise additional working capital.

—O-P-D—

## *Trade Briefs*

**Fromme Chemists, Inc.,** has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

**Security Drug, Inc.,** Bronx, N. Y., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

**Ayerst, McKenna** & Harriman, Montreal, plans to produce penicillin, marking the first company to produce penicillin in Canada.

**Sheila B. Wiese** has joined the staff of Murray Breese Associates, this city, as head of the market and copy research division. H. L. Johnson has been named assistant to the president.

—O-P-D—

### Abbott Laboratories Forms Units for Export Business

Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has formed two new corporations to take care of its export business exclusively. These include Abbott Laboratories International Company and Abbott Laboratories Export Corporation. The entire export department will be located in new offices in the Palmolive building, where 6,000 square feet of floor space have been leased.


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## St. Regis Paper Plans Bag Plant in Mo.

The St. Regis Paper Company, this city, has recently completed plans for the immediate erection of a new multiwall paper bag manufacturing plant in North Kansas Mo. The plant will be in full operation early in 1944, equipped to make sewn, pasted, valve and open-mouth bags and shipping containers, as well as small flour bags and sugar pockets. The new plant will be the eleventh bag factory operated in the United States by St. Regis Paper Company. St. Regis also manufactures a line of automatic packing machines and bag closing equipment.

—O-P-D—

## Glyco Offering New Plasticizers

A series of new plasticizers and softeners for use in coatings, adhesives, plastics, cellulose esters and ethers, synthetic resins and synthetic rubbers, is now being produced commercially. They consist of alkyl and alky ether esters of higher fatty acids and dicarboxyllic acids.

A chart listing these new products and their physical properties can be obtained from the manufacturers of these plasticizers, the Glyco Products Company, 26 Court street, Brooklyn, New York.

—O-P-D—

## Libbey-Owens-Ford Buys Liberty Mirror Works

Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, has acquired Liberty Mirror Works, Brackenridge, Pa., in exchange for 13,158 shares of L.-O.-F. common stock.

—O-P-D—

## Celanese Celludoid Held Sales Convention Oct. 14-15

Celanese Celluloid Corporation, plastics sales subsidiary of the Celanese Corporation of America, held its national sales convention October 14 and 15 in the Vanderbilt hotel, this city. The company's representatives from all over the country attended.

The convention assumed unusual significance this year because of the considerably expanded applications of the company's plastic products for wartime use and the intense interest evidenced by industry everywhere in the post war adaptation of these versatile materials, chiefly 'lumarith, 'celluloid' and various chemical compounds.

David S. Hopping, director of sales development and presiding chairman, announced that topics on the agenda include sales, advertising, and merchandising plans, laboratory reports on product improvements and new product development, analyses by the marketing department, together with addresses by department heads and key executives of the company.

—O-P-D—

## Hercules Powder Plant In Massachusetts Gets 'E'

The Army-Navy "E" will be awarded to the Mansfield, Mass., plant of Hercules Powder Company at ceremonies October 28, starting at 3:30 p.m. The plant manufactures synthetic resins for protective coatings, special seagoing paints, and waterproof and fireproof fabrics.

# *Obituaries*

### Gustav Eisenlohr

Gustav Eisenlohr, vice-president of the M. Werk Company, soap manufacturer, Cincinnati, died in his home October 12. He was fifty-seven years of age. Mr. Eisenlohr was associated with Werk company for more than thirty years. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Technical School and Purdue University.

Surviving are his wife, his mother and a sister.

### Albert Frankel

Albert Frankel, former treasurer of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, died of a heart attack in his Summer home in Bethel, Conn., last week. He was sixty-seven years of age. When the duPont Company acquired the Roessler & Hasslacher firm in 1930, Mr. Frankel was made manager of the New York office. He retained his position as director of Roessler & Hasslacher until it was dissolved in 1933. He retired October, 1936. As treasurer of Roessler & Hasslacher, he was in charge of the finance and control division.

### August C. Ruschhaupt

August C. Ruschhaupt, president of the California-Fresno Oil Company since 1901 and retired soap manufacturer, died October 12. He was eighty-one years of age.

In the early 1890's Mr. Rauschhaupt resigned his position with a New York soap manufacturer to become plant superintendent with the Los Angeles Soap Company. He later established with his brother, Carl Ruschhaupt, a soap factory in Fresno, Calif., operating it until 1922 when the business was sold. He was an incorporator of the Felix Oil Company, operating in the Kettelman Hills district. He also headed an oil jobbing company, California-Fresno Oil Company.

Surviving are a daughter and a son.

### Dr. F.P. Veitch

Dr. Fletcher P. Veitch, collaborator of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, died October 15 in his home in College Park, Md. He was seventy-six years of age.

Born in Baltimore, Md., Dr. Veitch was a graduate of Maryland University, and of George Washington University. He began work as an assistant at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station in 1891, and advanced to various important positions in that institution and in the Department of Agriculture where he was chief of the Industrial Farm Products Research Division and of the Naval Stores Research Division. He retired from active duty May 31, 1938, and was retained as a collaborator in the bureau where he worked until his death.

Surviving are his wife, three daughters and a son, Dr. Fletcher P. Veitch, jr., of Georgetown University School of Medicine; and a brother, Dr. R. A. Veitch, of Washington, D. C.

**Philip Berau**, former assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died recently. He was sixty-seven years of age.

**Louis Kimmel**, business manager of the Gasoline Merchants of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., died October 15 in Brooklyn. He was sixty-three years of age.

**Louis E. Lannan**, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., died October 11. He was sixty-eight years of age.

**Mrs. Idamy Swift Minotto**, daughter of the late president of Swift & Co., Louis F. Swift, of Chicago, died October 18. She was fifty-one years of age.

**E. B. Wright**, president of Hanlon & Goodman, brush manufacturer, died October 12. He was seventy-one years of age.

—O-P-D—

## Molybdenite Deposits Mapped

Molybdenite deposits near Hollister, Halifax county, N. C., have been mapped by the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington.

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Berberine Sulphate, Penick
Brucine
Brucine Sulphate
Chrysarobin, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine Salicylate, Penick
Digitalin (so-called German) N.N.R.
Digitonin, Penick
Elaterium, Penick
Emetine Alkaloid, Penick
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., Penick
Ephedrine Alkaloid, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Sulphate, U.S.P., (Natural)
Eserine Alkaloid, Penick
Eserine Salicylate, U.S.P., Penick
Eserine Sulphate, U.S.P. VIII, Penick
Helenin, Penick
Histidine, Penick
Histidine monohydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Alkaloid, Penick
Homatropine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Homatropine Hydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Sulphate, Penick
Hydrastine Alkaloid, U.S.P. IX, Penick
Hydrastine Hydrochloride, N.F., Penick
Hydrastine Sulphate, Penick
Hyoscine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Hyoscine Hydrochloride, Penick
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, Penick
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P. X, Penick
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Pilocarpine Salicylate, Penick
Pilocarpine Sulphate Penick
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Sanguinarine Nitrate, Penick
Sanguinarine Sulphate, Penick
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Sparteine, Penick
Sparteine Sulphate, N.F., Penick
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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

***Domestic Botanical Dealers to Be Freed from General Maximum Price Regulation—Removes Price Pinch***

Dealers in domestic drugs on October 28 will find themselves out of price bondage as the result of the Office of Price Administration's further amendment to its supplementary regulation No. 1.

On May 11, 1942, OPA had decreed that individual dealers could not charge prices higher than the highest at which individual items sold in March, 1942.

On September 18, 1942, the OPA, by amendment No. 25, had amended its supplementary regulation No. 1 to exempt pickers, diggers and gatherers from GMPR price control.

On October 22 and effective October 28, OPA added the word "dealers" to the following paragraph (1499.26) in amendment 25 to supplementary regulation No. 1:—The General Maximum Price Regulation shall not apply to the following sales and deliveries: Sales or deliveries of botanical drugs by pickers, growers, diggers or gatherers of such botanical drugs in any of the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia.

Therefore, the GMPR on and after October 28 shall not apply to sales and deliveries of botanical drugs by pickers, growers, diggers, gatherers, or dealers. It is a forward step. It is also one which botanical dealers won for themselves by a just policy of pricing—one which concerned itself with reducing prices whenever possible and avoiding advances which, if made, might have been highly profitable. Stabilization was sought and stabilization was secured by distinctly voluntary action.

A few but notable price changes developed last week. For example, prices on belladonna and henbane leaves were reduced, making new lows for a considerable declining movement that started when new crops were collected. In addition, imports brought a shading of papain and kamala.

The market position of wild cherry, white pine, and sassafras barks, together with that of blood and spikenard roots, plus poplar buds and cudbear was especially strong. All were in such short supply as to make it highly necessary for sellers of white pine compound to virtually ration their far-below normal production.

## Balsams

Peru.—Rather slow market in most respects but prices retain firm undertone.

Tolu.—Business routine but of fair jobbing size throughout the period.

## Barks

Cascara Sagrada. — Reported that British consumers find bark available to the end of this year on basis of 260s per hundredweight. Works out at approximately 46¾c. per pound. Domestic market holds strong on basis of low supply and relatively high collection cost.

Cocillana. — Seasonal demand has revealed forceably the absence of normal stock reserves in the hands of the leading dealers. Undertones firm.

Elm.—Demand has broadened with the advance of the season and firm prices confirm the absence of more than moderate supplies in any quarter.

Sassafras.—Good demand finds stocks in rather tight position and with the best season of the year being directly ahead, a strong position is almost certain to be maintained.

White Pine. — Demand larger than can be readily supplied, especially when the article is marketed in the form of the official white pine compound. Botanicals included in the compound are wild cherry bark, spikenard root, poplar buds, blood root, sassafras bark, and cudbear, none of which are in over supply and some of which are almost unobtainable.

## Beans

Calabar.—Stocked to a moderate degree only. Definitely firm. Not much selling now.

Vanilla.—Bourbon beans! Supplies long looked for, hoped for, and almost dispaired of. But 2,154 cases — approximately 108 tons of Bourbon beans —are here and beans still unsold are offered at $8 to $8.50 per pound. Sales prior to arrival in some instances were made as low as $7.75 per pound, according to report, but the current comment was that such sales did not taken into account the complete schedule of high transport costs and war risk. Hence, some believe that sales made at $7.75 will ultimately prove unprofitable. Some guessing on the size of the next Mexican crop is noted, the quantity ranging between 200,000 and 300,000 pounds. It is generally felt that it is far too early to get an even reasonably accurate line on the quantity to be produced. Meanwhile, stocks of Mexican cuts on this market are called light and the price is $8 to $8.25 per pound. Whole beans are $9 to $11 per pound.

## Berries

Prickly Ash.—The supply seems considerably less than normal but demand has not pressed much on the market to this writing.

Raspberries.—Very firm at all points. Selling well, considering the conservative reserves held in this market at present.

## Flowers

Lavender.—Most of the material available is considerably below normal quantity standards. Much of it is very old. Some has come as transhipments through Mexico.

Linden.—Nothing available on this market at the present time.

Mullein.—No special demand prevails against moderate holdings held in local quarters. Firm prices rule on such material as is available.

Poppy.—Some think that there may eventually be a renewal of prime

### Price Changes

**Drugs**

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

Belladonna leaves, 5c. per lb.
Dragon's blood reeds, 5c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 5c. per lb.
Kamala, 2c. per lb.
Papain, 5c. per lb.

**Spices**

**Advanced**

Ginger root, Cochin, bleached, 2½c. per lb.
unbleached, 2c. per lb.
Calicut, 2c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 3c. per lb.
No. 3, 3c. per lb.
Hempseed, recleaned, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Mombassa, 1c. per lb.
Carolina, longs, ½c. per lb.
Louisiana, sports, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, hulled, 2½c. per lb.
Sunflower seed, Calif., medium, ½c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 25c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 265.2 | 266.0 | 264.1 | 257.5 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

*Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

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quality stocks in substantial quantity. Not much here now.

**Saffron.**—The firmer and higher market on Spanish flowers continued unaltered in every respect. Not much trading last week.

## Gums

**Arabic.**—Stocks ample in a market of very quiet consuming request. There are substantial holdings on spot and at other distributing points. Furthermore, not much trouble is expected as regards the arrival of future shipments from the primary market.

**Asafetida.**—The market is well supplied. Even prior to the recent arrival of some 21 cases there were substantial holdings offered in a market where consuming capacity seemed to be not very large.

**Camphor.**—Reported that an advance of ½c. per pound in synthetic camphor prices will come about November 1. An advance of ½c. would still leave prices below the ceiling limit under the General Maximum Price Regulation. The rise is riveted to rising cost of production.

**Karaya.**—Foreign sources reported offering powdered material for sale on this market. Stocks of whole goods have increased considerably of late, but the deliveries on contracts have contrived to keep unsold reserves on the conservative side.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Belladonna.**—The market has eased further and prices at the close of last week were lower at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound, quoted as to seller and quantity. The supply was declared to be ample.

**Henbane.** — Competition appeared locally, possibly the result of recent additions to stocks. Quotations were $1.35 to $1.75 per pound as to seller and test.

**Henna.**—Normally active market. Supply a generous one and at no time since the war began has there been a shortage of the item.

## Miscellaneous

**Balm of Gilead.**—Reports indicate moderate stocks. Demand for some products using this item not being well met.

**Dragon's Blood.**—Although the supply is not excessive and although replacement has been unusual, competition is said to have caused reeds to sell at 85c. per pound last week, a moderate reduction. The price is not likely to last long, it was said.

**Kamala.**—Considerably larger supplies have brought a shading of prices to the basis of 38c. to 40c. per pound, although not all sellers meet the inside figure.

**Papain.**—Powder reported sold at $3.10 per pound under highly competitive conditions. The range was to

### *Botanicals Exports from Spain*

Exports of drug and aromatic plants from Spain during the first five months of 1943, according to published records of Grupa de Plantas Medicinales Aromaticas y Ornamentales del Sindicato Vertical de Frutos y Productos Horticolas, included the following:—

| | Kilos | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | United States | Germany | Other countries |
| Aconite | 548 | ..... | ..... |
| Almond-tree gum | ..... | 5,170 | ..... |
| Althea | ..... | 6,000 | 10,527 |
| Anise | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| Bay leaves | ..... | 110,076 | ..... |
| Burdock | ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| Caraway | 3,975 | ..... | ..... |
| Carob-bean gum | ..... | 30,000 | 25,000 |
| Chamomile | ..... | 2,875 | ..... |
| Coriander | ..... | 108,543 | 2,000 |
| Gentian | ..... | ..... | 650 |
| Labdanum | ..... | ..... | 4,105 |
| Lavender flowers | ..... | 1,600 | ..... |
| Licorice root | ..... | 9,000 | 11,000 |
| Marjoram | ..... | 3,644 | 487 |
| Oak moss | 4,126 | ..... | ..... |
| Poppy petals | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| Rose hips | ..... | 7,897 | ..... |
| Rosemary | 14,700 | ..... | 11,489 |
| Sage | 151,205 | 9,665 | ..... |
| Teasil | ..... | ..... | 5,131 |
| Thyme | 37,683 | 429,343 | 2,558 |
| Uva ursi | 99,618 | 124,980 | 2,000 |
| Valerian | ..... | ..... | 3,400 |

During the same five-month period, exports of essential oils from Spain included the following:—

| | Kilos | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | United States | Germany | Other countries |
| Anise | ..... | ..... | 200 |
| Eucalyptus | ..... | ..... | 550 |
| Fennel | ..... | 24 | ..... |
| Grapefruit | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Lavender | ..... | 2,500 | 1,351 |
| Lemon | ..... | ..... | 84 |
| Orange | ..... | 154 | 993 |

—O-P-D—


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# Quassia

## HISTORY

Quassi, a Surinam slave in Dutch Guinea, fought malignant fevers with a secret plant remedy in 1756. He sold the secret to one Rolander, a Swede, who took it to Stockholm and introduced the new drug to Europe.

To repay a kindness done him by one Dahlberg, a Dutch army officer, Quassi gave him the secret plant. Dahlberg took it to Linnaeus, the botanist, who named it *Quassia Amara,* in honor of Quassi The Slave, in 1760.

## USE TODAY

**It Is a Stomachic and Tonic In Modern Medicine**

| BOTANICAL NAME | TEST | COMMON NAME |
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| Picrasma Excelsa<br>Quassia Amara | \| | Bitter Wood<br>Bitter Ash |

Contains not more than 1% foreign organic matter.

Yields not more than 0.5% acid-insoluble ash.

$3.25. Most sellers were disposed to meet competition since the supply was better than fair.

## Roots

Aletris.—Insufficient collection was the general rule last Summer, and it may be that dealers will be forced more fully to reflect the cost of goods secured than they have to this time.

Blood.—Virtually unobtainable, notwithstanding vigorous and still continued efforts to entice diggers to get the root out of the ground.

Golden Seal.—It is very difficult to find stocks in first hands, and what is held can be had only at prices far above seasonal averages.

Rhubarb.—Plenty of root is stored in this country, but none can be used until official action permits its release. It does not conform to the present U.S.P. requirements in full.

## Seeds

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian seed was lowered to 54c. to 55c. per pound. Prices on other varieties were unchanged.

Fennel.—No stocks of either the domestic or the Indian seed available. And for that matter, a trifle of selling would wipe out the limited holding of Argentine seed.

Hemp.—Sterilized seed a small fraction higher at 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Millet.—Reports from middlewestern cities indicate a substantial demand and a sharp reduction in available reserves.

Rape.—Argentine seed no longer quoted. Domestic dwarf Essex higher at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, and prospects are that the supply will be insufficient.

Sesame.—No stocks natural Indian seed noted. Hulled and recleaned seed sharply higher at 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Sunflower.—Medium size California seed advanced to 15½c. to 16c. per pound.

## Spices

Ginger—Jamaica, Cochin and Calicut root higher. No African quoted. Prices reached the following levels:—Cochin, bleached, 26c. to 27c. per pound; unbleached, 26c. to 27c.; Calicut, 26c. to 27c.; Jamaica, No. 1, 39c. to 40c.; No. 2, 28c. to 29c.; No. 3, 27c. to 28c.

Nutmegs.—Purely nominal market. Fortunately, grinders held fair reserves and are still packaging a substantial quantity of material. They cannot replace their current stocks.

Peppers. — Red Mombassa chillies advanced to 23c. to 23½c. per pound. Carolina longs, 22½c. to 23c.; Louisiana sports, 35c. to 36c., a sharp rise.

Pimento.—Quoted higher, though on firm basis, at 27c. to 27½c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

## *Sunflower Seed Production Small*

*—Continued from page 4*

pared with 100,000 and 292,000 last year.

About 2,300 acres (1,800 of gray-striped and 500 of black) were harvested in California this year, compared with 2,200 in 1942 and 7,500 in 1941. Larger acreages in the Stockton Islands and at Tracy more than offset decreased acreage near Manteca and in the Sacramento Delta. The cool weather during the Summer delayed the maturing of the crop.

During the last few years sunflower acreage in Missouri and Illinois has been declining so much that it is difficult to follow the decline. It appears that only about 300 acres in Missouri and 150 in Illinois were harvested this year, compared with 450 and 200 acres, respectively, last year.

Yield per acre is expected to be smaller this year than last in California and Missouri, but about the same in Illinois. The 1943 yields are estimated at 960 pounds in California, 400 in Missouri, and 500 in Illinois.

Prices offered to growers on October 5 were about $7.50 per 100 pounds for clean seed in California and Illinois, compared with last year's prices of $4.25 in California and $3 in Illinois. The 10-year average price in California is $2.72. Carryover of sunflower seed on farms is practically nil.

—O-P-D—

## Cocoa Beans, Butter Price Order Clarified

*OPD Washington Bureau*

The regulation controlling prices of cocoa beans and cocoa butter has been amended by the Office of Price Administration, with no change in maximum prices for these commodities, to do these three things:—

1. Clarify the prohibition against importation in the course of trade or business of cocoa beans and cocoa butter at prices higher than the established maximums.

2. Correct the provision dealing with export sales to make it conform with the uniform section now used for establishing maximum prices on export sales under the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.

3. Add a section as to taxes upon, or incident to, the sale, delivery or use of cocoa beans and cocoa butter in accordance with the uniform provisions now being used in other regulations.

This action was taken through amendment No. 5 to revised price schedule No. 51.

—O-P-D—

## *Domestic Botanicals Price Control Removed*

*—Continued from page 3*

although varying from week to week, have been somewhat below the March, 1942, level, it was stated. In some cases dealers resold at prices below acquisition cost.

OPA stated that the exemption will not increase the price of packaged drugs but will help toward maintaining the supply of those products vital to national health. Even if it were possible to draft a regulation providing prices for sales of the hundreds of kinds of botanical drugs, OPA stated that the difficulties of enforcement and administration would be disproportionate to the importance of the commodities.

Since the supply of botanical drugs is essential in manufacturing packaged drugs, and since the principal dealers accounting for the bulk of sales have shown a disposition to meet the needs of the industry at reasonable prices—sometimes by taking a loss on some commodities and by stimulating domestic production—OPA concluded that exemption of all sales was the most practical solution for all concerned.

A close and continual check on price trends will be made by OPA and positive action will be taken if a situation develops requiring it.

—O-P-D—

## Drug Industry Role Dramatized on Air

The campaign waged by the drug industry against injury and illness on both the fighting front and the home front was dramatized October 19 in the radio program "America at War" sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and aired from coast-to-coast by nearly 100 stations of the Blue Network. The program was the fifteenth of a series describing the role of various industries.

Among the speakers on the program were Col. Paul I. Robinson, director of the procurement division of the army medical department; Harold M. Altschul, president of Ketcham & Co., wholesale druggists; Dr. Frederick D. Lascoff, of the J. Leon Lascoff retail pharmacy; and George Van Gorder, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

A portion of the half-hour program also originated at a plant of E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists, where Dr. William E. Bunney, director of manufacturing of the Squibb laboratories described facilities devoted to the manufacture of typhus vaccine, human serum albumen, sulfa drugs, and the laboratory control of the purity and efficacy of such products.


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VALERIAN OIL
CALCIFEROL
OUABAIN (Strophanthin G)
ICHTHAMMOL N.F.

## WPB Decentralization Exemptions Explained

—Continued from page 3

with authority to pass upon allocation applications. Insofar as chemicals are concerned, officials of the division have asked that controls over these applications remain unchanged, for the reason that such change might prove upsetting for a system that is now functioning smoothly. Members of the industry have indicated that they are in agreement with the division officials on this score, believing that, while decentralization of the processing of chemical allocations might lessen some of the burdens of manufacturers, primarily that of traveling to Washington, it would be better for the industry as a whole to have the controls centered in Washington.

### Prevous Amendments Unchanged

The authority given to the regional officers to process industrial as well as nonindustrial construction applications also covers amendments to applications increasing the cost of a project to $10,000 or more, provided the increase is not more than 50 percent above the original estimated cost. However, amendments to applications which had originally been processed by WPB in Washington will not go to the field offices. This is intended to eliminate unnecessary referral of records from Washington to the field.

Until the present order was issued, the field officers had processed only applications for projects of a nonindustrial nature up to a value of $10,000. Plans now being formulated contemplate increasing the authority of the field offices to process both nonindustrial and industrial applications above the $10,000 level.

The authority concerning construction applications also gives the regional directors the power to issue stop construction orders and revocations of preference ratings, in the name of WPB, where the project was authorized by the regional office.

The appeals boards in each of the regions are renamed review boards, and have the power to approve or deny appeals from actions taken in any office of WPB in a region, or appeals from final adverse actions taken by any agency doing screening work for WPB in the region. This reviewing authority, however, does not extend to actions taken by the National Housing Agency relating to programmed war housing.

### Other Unchanged Controls

In addition to excepting applications for production machinery and processing equipment from the expanded authority of the regional offices, the decentralization order also exempts the following types of applications:—

Applications under the jurisdiction of the Petroleum Administrator for War.

Applications by the Federal Public Housing Administration.

Applications for which the Office of War Utilities is the division of first reference.

Projects financed by Defense Plant Corporation for which the Aircraft Resources Control Office is the division of first reference.

Applications for which the Mining Division is the division of first reference, where construction below ground is involved.

Applications for which the Transportation Equipment Division is the division of first reference, where railroad tracks together with necessary operations facilities and other equipment restricted by order M-126 are involved.

Applications for which the Radio and Radar Division is the division of first reference, where intercommunication, public address, broadcasting, and other sound systems are involved.

Applications for blanket authority to begin construction in accordance with the terms of WPBI-43 (formerly PDL-362).

Applications for projects involving fire protection equipment or dust and fume control systems.

Applications for projects which are to be financed wholly or in part with Federal funds.

—O-P-D—

## Oil Industry Priority Assistance Order Change

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Simplification of an oil-industry priorities assistance order and issuance of a formal PAW order controlling the use of materials in the refining and transportation branches of the industry, has been announced by the Petroleum Administration for War. The priorities assistance order (WPB's P-98-b) was amended, effective October 19, by the War Production Board upon the recommendation of PAW. The object of the amendment is to shorten the order and simplify its language so that its provisions are more easily understandable.

Control of the use of materials by refiners and oil-transportation operators is embodied in the terms of Petroleum Administrative Order No. 15, which became effective October 20.

—O-P-D—

## Heads Chemical Div.

**William S. Richardson has been named head of the newly-created chemicals division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.**

## Contract Renegotiation Activities Harmonized

—Continued from page 3

chairman of the Navy Price Adjustment Board, vice-chairman; Thomas M. Woodward, chairman of the Maritime Commission Price Adjustment Board, who is also representing the War Shipping Administration Price Adjustment Board; Capt. Harry C. Maull, jr., chairman of the Treasury Department Price Adjustment Board; Charles T. Fisher, jr., chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Price Adjustment Board; and Carman G. Blough, War Production Board representative.

### Scope of Joint Board

The secretary or head of each of the departments or agencies engaged in renegotiating war contracts under the renegotiation statute has delegated authority and discretion to the joint board as follows:—

(a) To formulate and adopt statements of purposes, principles, policies, and interpretations under the statute which shall be binding on the departments.

(b) To define, interpret, and apply by joint regulation the exemption specified by the statute relating to the product of a mine, oil, or gas well or other mineral or natural deposit or timber.

(c) To exempt from some or all of the provisions of the statute general classes or types of contracts, and to formulate standards for the exemption of such contracts.

(d) To determine whether any contractor shall be required to renegotiate for any fiscal period the contract price under some or all of his contracts subject to renegotiation under the statute.

(e) To assign any contractor to any department for determination whether excessive profits have been or are likely to be realized from some or all of its contracts subject to renegotiation under the statute.

(f) To prescribe by joint regulation the form and details of the financial statements contractors may file, and the form, time and manner of giving the notice to which they are entitled, in order to commence the running of the period of limitation after which its contracts cannot be renegotiated.

—O-P-D—

## Miscellaneous Chemicals Order Amended

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Allocation order M-340, covering miscellaneous chemicals, was amended by the War Production Board October 22 to exempt cellulose sponges from the scope of its provisions. Cellulose sponges were to go under allocation November 1 because military demands alone exceeded the supply.

## Drying Oils M-Order Modification Unlikely

—Continued from page 5

lished by M-332 were now suspended, and little, if any, additional paint would be available for civilian needs. The announcement added:—

A gap still remains between available supply and demand for paint, even though partially bridged by M-332, issued in June, 1943, and further narrowed by the recent increase from 50 percent to 60 percent of base period usage, as provided by FDO-42. The revocation of M-332 at this time would have the effect of again widening this gap. The Chemicals Division, therefore, intends to maintain M-332 until such a time as the supply and demand gap can be closed by availability of sufficient drying oils.

—O-P-D—

## Hooker Names Wilkin Eastern Sales Head

—Continued from page 3

associated with the company since 1936 as assistant sales manager for organic products. After receiving degrees in chemistry from Dennison University and the University of Iowa, he taught chemistry at Kansas State Agricultural College. He then joined the research staff of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at Whiting, Ind. After five years in the research laboratory, he was transferred to the technical division of the sales department in Chicago, and was manager of that division when he left to join the Hooker company.

Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, appointed manager of sales development with headquarters at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been associated with the company since 1935 in the capacity of consulting chemical engineer. For the first three years of this period he was in the technical service department and for the past five years has been in the research and development department. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Samuel I. Anderson, appointed assistant Eastern sales manager with headquarters at Niagara Falls, New York, has been associated with the company since 1933. Formerly Midwestern sales representative, he has more recently been regional sales supervisor with headquarters at Niagara Falls. He is a graduate in chemical engineering from Ohio State University.

Stanley F. M. Maclaren, appointed assistant Eastern sales manager with headquarters at Niagara Falls, first joined the research staff of the company in 1929. From 1931 to 1934 he was vice-president of Snyder Maclaren Processes, Inc., returning to Hooker in 1934. He was in the technical service sales organization for several years, and recently has been regional sales supervisor. He received his B. S. in chemistry at Tufts College in 1931.

G. F. Reale, appointed special sales supervisor, will make his headquarters at the company's New York office. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of B. S. in Chemistry in 1917. He served as chemist and chief control chemist for British-American Chemical Company, 1917 to 1919, when he joined the Hooker company as a salesman. In 1936 he was appointed assistant to the sales manager which position he occupied until March, 1940, when he was appointed assistant sales manager in charge of heavy chemicals.

William F. George, appointed New York district sales supervisor, will continue in charge of the New York office of the company. Mr. George was at one time connected with Hooker in the Niagara Falls plant and later in the New York sales office. He left the company in 1919 to organize the firm of W. F. George Chemicals, Inc., which business he conducted until 1928, when he then went into the publishing business with "Chemical Industries" with which he was associated until rejoining the Hooker staff in May, 1942.

William H. Monsson, appointed Midwestern sales supervisor, has been a member of the sales organization since 1935. Prior to coming to the Hooker company, he had been sulphite superintendent of the Munising Paper Company at Munising, Mich., for five years. For approximately six and one-half years he was a member of the Pulp and Paper Section of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. He received his technical education at the University of Illinois and followed this by graduate study at the University of Wisconsin.

George J. Bruyn, appointed office manager of the Niagara sales department, has been associated with the company since 1924. For a number of years he served in the accounting department, then in the traffic department, and for the past four years has been assistant to the sales manager.

—O-P-D—

## Smaller Business Loans Facilitated

—Continued from page 3

director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Addressing a meeting of the regional loan agents of SWPC October 18, Mr. Carter announced that, under the new plan, the regional loan agents will enter into repurchase agreements with banks up to 100 percent on loans of $25,000 or less where banks agree to close and service the loans. The interest rate will be 4 percent on that part of the loan which is carried at the risk of SWPC, the banks paying 1 percent per annum as repurchase charge to SWPC.

Nothing in the new procedure shall be interpreted as modifying previously established policy of having all loans first made available to the applicant's local bank under such bank's normal standards, he explained.

—O-P-D—

## Corporation Earnings

**American Agricultural Chemical**

| | 1943 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months, Sept. 30.... | $172,571 | $167,518 |
| Per share..... | .27 | .26 |

**Atlantic Refining Company**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 months, Sept. 30.... | 5,396,000 | 1,522,000 |
| Per share..... | 1.86 | .40 |

**Callite Tungsten Corp.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months, June 30..... | 67,439 | *..... |
| Per share..... | .17 | ..... |

**Howe Sound Company**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 months, Sept. 30.... | 1,072,454 | 1,232,911 |
| Per share..... | 2.32 | 2.64 |

**Johns-Manville Corp.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months, Sept. 30.... | 4,048,607 | 1,085,947 |
| Per share..... | 1.18 | 1.28 |

**Kimberly-Clark Corp.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months, Sept. 30.... | 580,552 | 401,464 |
| Per share..... | .86 | .52 |

**Lehn & Fink Products**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months, Sept. 30.... | 97,175 | 84,511 |
| Per share..... | .34 | .21 |

**Magma Copper Co.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 months, Sept. 30.... | 479,291 | 454,451 |
| Per share..... | 1.17 | 1.11 |

**Owens-Illinois Glass Co.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 months, Sept. 30.... | 9,431,148 | 9,409,936 |
| Per share..... | 3.54 | 3.17 |

**Plymouth Oil Co.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months, Sept. 30.... | 560,333 | 440,305 |
| Per share..... | †.54 | †.43 |

* Not available.
† On shares outstanding at close of the respective periods.

—O-P-D—

## Morsman, Griffin Join 50-Year Paint Club

Joseph Henry Morsman, a director of the National Lead Company, and C. W. Griffin, president of Colonial Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., have been made members of the 50-Year Club of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry.

Mr. Morsman's first employment was with the Carter White Lead Company in 1893, as mechanical engineer. Subsequently, he was advanced to assistant secretary, secretary-treasurer, vice-president and in 1927 to 1937 was president of his company. From 1929 to 1941, he served as assistant manager, of the National Lead Company's Chicago branch. In 1938, he was elected as a director of the National Lead Company, which position he still holds. He retired from his other activities in 1941.

Mr. Griffin's first employment was with the King Paint Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1892 in office work, then in 1893 in factory work, and in 1895 in road work. In 1897, Colonial Works, Inc., was founded and he became secretary of that company. He was elected treasurer in 1904, and in 1927, president, which position he still holds.

—O-P-D—

### Dunbar Named Detroit Manager for Sherwin-Williams

R. M. Dunbar has been named Detroit branch manager for the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland. He succeeds K. Y. Benson, who has been transferred to the main office, where he has taken on duties of a wider scope.

# Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

***Report of More Essential Oil Price Ceilings Received With Varying Degrees of Acceptance Here***

Demand in excellent measure and sales in substantial volume continued to activate the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. Although slightly higher prices were noted on bois de rose, and grapefruit oils, while a shading of values took place on Ceylon citronella, Brazilian orange, and Spanish origanum, the majority of materials ruled in firm price position and undertones were actually strong as the result of insufficent reserve stocks.

During the period, it was learned that the Office of Price Administration has decided to go ahead with setting definite dollars and cents price ceilings on some essential oils. The decision and the action to be taken will be predicated on the surveys conducted by the administration on the sales records of dealers. The reported decision to go ahead was learned through sources once removed from headquarters.

Comment locally made the picture less clear in its outlines and certainly less sharply defined. From a quarter that should have knowledge considerably removed from mere gossip or cogitation, it was understood that the net results of the peppermint oil pricing by OPA had caused doubt to develop in that body as to the wisdom of extending dollars and cents ceilings further into the essential oil group of materials. The quarter in question said that a month ago it, too, thought that ceilings were about to be "laid" by OPA. Opinion in that respect has now gone into reverse and solely because what was achieved in peppermint is privately described as a "mess." Guess that time will have to be allowed its opportunity to tell all.

### Price Changes

**Advanced**

Bois de rose, Brazilian, 25c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 10c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Orange, Brazilian, 5c. per lb.
Origanum, 5c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **246.9** | **247.0** | **247.0** | **281.9** |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Essential Oils

Angelica.—Practically nothing available on the spot but North African sources recently offered some seed oil for export. Price enormously high.

Anise.—Steady to firm in line with the low state of current supplies and the impossibility of replacing normal oil from the source.

Apricot Kernel.—Supply situation somewhat tight locally and by no means loose on the Pacific Coast. Demand moderate to light here.

Bay.—Steady, especially the Puerto Rican article. West Indian oil in somewhat less well defined position. Demand very good on the spot and it is being met with a fair degree of promptness.

Bergamot.—Some day and in some unexpected way, oil will be offered from the Italian boot for export to this country. Once the Office of Foreign Economic Administration gets its setup in action there, the mere fact that restoration of commerce in Italy is almost imperative will work toward the ultimate offering of Italian bergamot.

Bois de Rose.—It was reported that there was no clear certainty that spot Brazilian oil could be bought under $4.75 per pound regardless of some recent reports of a slightly lower price. The supply is light.

Cananga.—Rather more than the recent amount of buying interest in this material was noted last week and the improved movement gave full support to a firmly quoted market.

Cedarleaf.—Rather quiet on the whole but apparently in firm price position on spot. Demand was mainly for lots of smaller size and it seemed to be supplied with fair readiness.

Celery.—Stocks were short and likely so to remain. Undertones were firm despite the absence of much demand for this very high price oil.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil reported sold at 95c. to $1 per pound but some said that the situation as regards price unsettlement was developing a tendency toward improvement in values and steadying of undertones.

Clove.—Definitely firm. Every sign points to the improbability of much spice getting through from the normal primary market and hence the position of oil remains definitely subject to strengthening influences.

Croton.—Many have none and few have much. It was a generally quiet week in which sales were mainly restricted to jobbing lots.

Dill.—Demand has fallen away substantially and a period of market inactivity seemed likely. It was pleasant to learn that domestic production filled domestic needs in excellent fashion during the pickling season.

Eucalyptus.—Situation certainly little improved for the better. Insufficient replacement of supplies keeps stocks on the border line of scarcity and prices show strength commensurate with the basic position.

Geranium.—It would not be surprising to find the several varieties of this oil being offered for shipment from London rather than direct from the primary markets. Things in other areas seem to be working out in that way.

Grapefruit.—Sales at $1.95 to $2.25 per pound indicated a firmer market prevailing on the basis of moderate rise in quotations. Some former sellers at minimum prices no longer quote.

Juniper Tar.—Rather more than what might seem to be a warranted competition prevailed locally and hence the price spread was more than is common for the article. Not much selling activity prevailed last week.

Lavender.—In view of the substantial production installations erected in time of peace in Russia, it is pleasing to note the continued presence of Russian oil on this market. It commands a substantial price premium over the little French oil still available. No top flight quality French oil can be had.

Lemon.—It is as hard as ever to get a prompt delivery shipment of oil on new orders. Those consumers who operate under contracts get something rather steadily, but "something" is almost always less than the contract quantity due and it does not always arrive within the terms of the agreement. It is small wonder, therefore, that there are many potential buyers who await offerings of Sicilian oil with as much patience and fortitude as they can muster. And it is not at all improbable that once the Office of Foreign Economic Administration gets to work restoring the destroyed commerce of Sicily, offerings of lemon oil may come here through official sources.

Nutmeg.—It is hopeless to try ordinary sources of supply for a delivery of this oil. None has been made for months on end and solely because no raw material has reached the distillers. Substitutes seem the only answer to buyers' prayers for relief.

Peppermint.—If the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration have forgotten that a problem in peppermint oil distribution remains, those agencies of gov-

*Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

American ideals and American made products have been a hobby and avocation with Mr. Chase for more years than he cares to mention. First with the New York and San Francisco offices of W. R. Grace & Company, and now with MM&R, Mr. Chase is exercising his talents in this direction. For extra-curricular work, Mr. Chase is V. P. of the New York Sons of American Revolution, and a member of the Foreign Trade Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Assoc.

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ernment should try to buy a spot delivery of peppermint oil in the New York market. Most sellers have none, and the few that confess to a supply cannot sell it profitably at ceiling limits. The general comment is that it is too bad that distribution organization in the peppermint oil market should have been seriously crippled simply in the interest of possible lend-lease operations. It is altogether probable that England would have received her share of the domestic crop of 1943 at a price comparable with what American users had to pay. There have been other 885,000-pound crops that were handled with fairness to all and without utterly disrupting the well-defined and developed system of domestic distribution through New York dealers.

## Aromatic Chemicals

Menthol.—Admission of racemic menthol to U.S.P. circles could do much in this time of scarcity of natural menthol. However, it is not too certain that sufficient raw material could be diverted to making racemic menthol.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Not overly plentiful, but the more pressing requirements of the larger users are being met in fair shape.

Methyl Salicylate.—Black market operations disappear from the surface of events at least. However, the ability to sell around $1.25 per pound merchandise for which the producers got 35c. will continue to be a powerful persuasive to black market operators.

Phenylacetic Acid.—Deliveries reported on a fair basis. Demand very good and steady in size and persistency.

—O-P-D—

## Fiber Shipping Container Quotas Are Clarified

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Users of new fiber shipping containers may exceed neither their footage nor their tonnage quotas; both restrictions are effective, the War Production Board Containers Division has stated.

In view of misunderstandings of quota restrictions on new fiber shipping containers which are set out in paragraph (i) of Limitation order L-317, issued October 11, 1943, the Continers Division issued the following statement:—

Restrictions on quotas of new fiber containers for packing certain products, listed in schedule (C) of order L-317, provide that total container-board content of new fiber containers used by any user shall not exceed either his footage quota or his tonnage quota. This means that users may exceed neither their footage quota (area) nor their tonnage quota (weight) in any three-month period. However, paragraph (1) of the order provides for one exception to this rule. It permits users to exceed their tonnage quota (weight) in order to complete a minimum pack, but under no circumstances are they permitted to exceed their footage quota (area).

—O-P-D—

## Peppermint Growing In Texas Studied

An experiment in growing peppermint for oil is being made at the University of Texas by Dr. C. C. Albers, associate professor of pharmacognosy. Dr. Albers has obtained peppermint of Japanese and Oregon varieties through the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, and is experimenting to determine its oil content.

Possibilities of raising mint commercially in Texas are good, Dr. Albers believes, and one farm already is in operation near Galveston. The irrigated district of the Lower Rio Grande Valley is considered a likely spot for mint propagation.

—O-P-D—

## J.B. Magnus to Conduct West Coast Sales Clinics

J. B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils, this city, is on a six weeks trip to the West coast for a series of sales meetings with its West coast representatives, including the Braun, Knecht, Heimann Company, San Francisco; Braun Corporation, Los Angeles; Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., of Seattle, Portland and Spokane. Rowland C. Ringgold, assistant to the president of the company, will join Mr. Magnus in conducting the sales clinics.

## *Mint Oil Supply Problem Studied*

*—Continued from page 5*

much as certain of the users will stay out of the market, the estimated requirements for this year's crop is reduced by approximately 450,000 pounds, thereby leaving a balance of 800,000 pounds that must be filled from an estimated supply of 500,000 pounds, it was stated.

No indication was given by officials as to how this is to be divided. Effective September 13, manufacturers, druggists and others who used oil of peppermint in manufacture of any product in 1941, were limited to the use of the equivalent of 30 percent of the quantity used in the corresponding period of 1941. This is a temporary limitation, however, which will be advanced as soon as adequate data on inventories is obtained, it was explained.

Industry representatives concurred with WFA on the need for a limitation on users of the oil, it was added.

The meeting with the industry lasted a full day during which the entire peppermint oil situation was discussed from all angles. Considerable discussion centered on prices and Robert Deupree, chief of the Drugs and Fine Chemicals Unit of the Chemicals Branch of OPA explained the OPA's price problems and the recent order placing ceilings on prices at the grower level.

With an eye to the future, industry representatives urged that action be taken to help encourage farmers to plant a sufficient acreage of peppermint for 1944 and said that some price adjustments were needed to meet increased cost of production.

Industrial users of the oil attending the meeting presided over by A. L. Kalish of the special commodities branch of WFA, on the proposed allocation program were:—

George Keough, purchasing agent, New England Confectionery Co., Cambridge, Mass.; H. R. Holcomb, vice-president, William Wrigley, jr., Co., Chicago; R. K. Hines, secretary, Vick Chemical Company, Greensboro, N. C.; F. T. Dodge, president, Dodge and Olcott Company, New York; J. H. Blakney, director, Colgate-Palm Olive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J.; E. F. Berg, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn; Henry F. Woulf, vice-president, Pepsodent Company, Chicago; A. J. Todd, president, A. M. Todd Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; K. W. Sharpe, secretary, Beechnut Packing Company, Canajohaire, N. Y.; George W. Posthill, vice-president, Life Savers Corporation, Port Chester, N. Y.; R. D. Linthicum, Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company, Louisville, Ky.

—O-P-D—

## Aromatic Aldehydes Discussed in Booklet

"A Survey of Preparative Methods for Aromatic Aldehydes," by J. Elmore Jones, is featured in the latest edition of "Synthetic Organic Chemicals," published by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

—O-P-D—

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# Petroleum Derivatives

***Restrictions Imposed by WPB on Naphthas Together With Further Diversion of Liquefied Gases to War Use***

Although refiners on the Atlantic seaboard are now in receipt of a fairly liberal supply of crude petroleum for the production of aromatic solvents and other naphtha specialties, liquefied gases and other derivatives, as a result of a notably increasing flow of this basic material through newly completed pipelines and mounting importations from Mexico and the Caribbean, no perceptible relief from the growing shortage of crude oil available for civilian uses in the Middle West has yet been afforded to independent refineries in that section of the country, who are still experiencing great difficulties in obtaining enough to meet their essential and non-essential requirements for virtually all derivatives.

Plans for obviating a further lowering of the petroleum reserves of the United States, incident to satisfying the gargantuan requirements of the Allied air and mechanized land forces in the battle of Europe, are fast being perfected by some of the largest of the completely integrated American petroleum companies through a contemplated amplification of their output in Venezuela and also in Iran and Iraq, under the direction of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, with the cooperation of British oil-land operators. But, to date, the stream of gasoline and other petroleum derivatives running from these oilfields in the Middle East to the European fighting fronts has not been broadened to any marked degree and the movement from Venezuela has not yet been materially expanded.

Meanwhile, agitation for authorization of a general markup of prices for crude oil in all fields by the Economic Stabilizer, if not by the Office of Price Administration, has been revived and intensified in Congress, suggesting anew the possibility of commensurate liftings of the ceilings for all derivatives.

Further diversion of fractioning plant capacities to the making of war materials has been foreshadowed by the action of PAW, in issuing directive 75, calling upon all oil refiners and manufacturers of natural gasoline to increase the quantity of butylenes and isobutane to be made available for use in meeting the constantly expanding military needs and confining their use to the production of aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber or the components of these products.

**Price Changes**

**Advanced**

Gasoline, natural, Mid-Continent area, 26-70 octane, f.o.b. Group 3, ¼c. per gal.
Kerosene, Mid-Continent area, 42-44 waterwhite, ½c. per gal.
Lubricating oil, neutral, Pennsylvania area, 0-25 pour test, 150 and 200 viscosities, ½c. per gal.

**Reduced**

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—After due consideration of the problem of devising ways and means for curtailing the use of xylol and for making partial substitution for that material with toluol, the War Production Board has definitely fixed the proportions of the components of the new replacement xylene preparation for the making of high solvency aromatic naphthas, at the ratio of 75 percent xylol to 25 percent toluol. Both allocated and unallocated grades continue in brisk request and there is still a keen call for the aliphatics, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Although included in the list of naphtha specialties subject to the limitations on use and deliveries imposed by PAW's distribution order 18—expressly aimed at banning the use of naphthas as a substitute for gasoline in the operation of motor vehicles and motor boats—this petroleum solvent is moving as freely as hitherto into both military and legitimate civilian uses, inasmuch as the quarterly delivery quotas established by that PAW order are adequate for all current requirements of this type.

Lacquer Diluent.—Still in brisk demand from paint industry users. Movement unaffected by quarterly delivery quotas established by PAW's distribution order 18, issued October 19 and effective October 24.

Mineral Spirit. — Extensive buying interest continues in this material, which is not affected in any way by provisions of PAW order 18.

Rubber Solvent. — Unrestricted in movement by PAW's order 18, as quarterly delivery quotas established by that order are ample for all current requirements. Synthetic rubber makers still largest consumers. Market tone unabatedly strong.

Stoddard Solvent. — Moderate volume of buying continues to be noted on both military and civilian accounts. Unaffected in movement by PAW's order 18.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—With war production contractors still the largest purchasers but with all branches of the paint industry also included in the buying contingent, movement of this solvent continues unrestricted by PAW's distribution order 18.

### Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Demand is good for virtually all principal grades of solvents and diluents. The paint industry is an active taker of products in such cases as it is able to get sufficient volume to take care of an appreciable portion of its requirements.

Los Angeles, Oct. 22.—While there has actually been partial leveling off in demand on certain petroleum thinners, it is believed that WPB's latest policy in conserving supplies of benzol and xylol will far more than offset this.

Tulsa, Oct. 22.—PAW's recently-issued call upon refiners to increase the quantity of butylenes and isobutane to be made available for use in meeting the constantly expanding war needs is expected to be reflected soon in a further diversion of the capacities of refineries in this region to the making of high-octane gasoline, which has already resulted in a notable contraction in the production of petroleum solvents and diluents.

## Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Continues moving briskly and in sizable volume, chiefly in the form of isobutane and butylenes, into war production channels, as among the chief components of high-octane gasoline, urgently needed in increasing amounts by our air forces. The small quantities left after war needs are taken care of are being snapped up as an efficient heating agent in industrial plants and residences. Prices firmly maintained. Refiners asked by PAW directive 75 to increase their output.

Heptane.—A fair-sized buying interest is still noted in this liquefied gas. Market holding firm.

Hexane.—Continues in moderate inquiry. Tone steady.

Octanes.—Still moving slowly but steadily into consuming channels.

Pentanes.—Sales rapidly mounting in satisfaction of military account requirements which are far outstripping civilian account purchases.

Propane.—War production takings are still so heavy as to keep the supply available for civilian use down to meager proporions. No change in price structure.

**Association Meetings:—**

*American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, November 8 to 11.*

*Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9*

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|---|---|---|
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| Saponification Number | 170-180 | 190-195* |
| Molecular Weight | About 1050 | About 1020 |
| F.F.A. (As Oleic) | 2% | 2% |
| | BLOWN RAPESEED | BLOWN RAPOIL |
| Viscosity-Saybolt at 210° F. | 900-1000 sec. | 900-1000 sec. |
| Iodine Value | 55-60 | 45-50* |
| Saponification Number | 225 | 230 |
| F.F.A. (As Oleic) | 5-7% | 7-9% |

*Advantages: The lower I. V. insures less tendency for sludge formations. The higher Saponification Number indicates shorter chain length fatty acid radicles. This, together with the larger molecular size of the triglycerides, gives the oil a high lubricating value or "greasiness" *plus* high surface wetting power and polarity.

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OR WRITE

**W. C. HARDESTY CO., Inc.**
DOMESTIC DRYING OILS DIVISION
5636 East 61st Street Los Angeles 22, Calif.

## Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Wartime needs are absorbing an increasing volume and proportion of the lighter fractions. The tone in general is extremely firm, in view of the fact that suppliers seem hard put to it to meet current needs.

Los Angeles, Oct. 22.—Colder weather has approached the West coast and, with it, producers are facing the pressure of increased demands for high-octane gasoline. The two factors may make for a shortage of the lighter hydrocarbons.

Tulsa, Oct. 22.—Current orders for most of the lighter hydrocarbons continue to outstrip current production and available supplies.

## Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes. — An undiminished movement of these waxes is reported with prices firmly held.

Paraffin. — Crude scale is still in scanty supply and the fully refined grades are so scarce as to be difficult to procure in all the melting points leading up to 133-135 degrees A.M.P. and virtually unobtainable in the higher ones. Market strong throughout.

Petrolatums. — U.S.P. veterinarian and technical grades continue in steady call with prices well maintained at the levels reached in the July markup.

White Mineral Oils.—In fair request with the supply adequate for current requirements in both U.S.P. and technical grades.

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS

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## Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With the average daily production rate already showing a slight decline from the peak of nearly 4,411,950 barrels daily reached in the week ended October 16, the Petroleum Administrator for War has reduced the authorized or permissible total output for November by 3,000 barrels—from the 4,638,700-barrel level of October to 4,635,700 barrels.

The aggregate deliveries by pipelines on the East Coast reached an all-time high level for the week ended October 16 at 400,000 barrels daily.

Fuel Oil. — According to PAW's chief, the industrial fuel oil situation has eased so materially as to make a sufficient quantity available for meeting present requirements of home-heating consumers. Hence, it may now be obtained for use in newly installed home-heating burners, if such new equipment replaces worn-out or inefficient oil burners, and old consumers may forego further conversions of their burners to substitute fuels.

Gasoline.—For the purpose of preventing misuse of naphtha as a substitute for gasoline as a fuel for motors, PAW has issued order 18 banning the use of this material in the operation of motor vehicles and motor boats, by establishing quarterly delivery quotas for dealers and bulk consumers.

Producers of natural gasoline in the Mid-Continent area have marked up their prices for 26-70 octane by a quarter cent per gallon to a basis of 4¾c., f.o.b. Group 3, and 4½c., f.o.b. Breckenridge.

Kerosene. — Refiners in the Mid-Continent region have advanced their prices for 42-44 waterwhite by an eighth cent per gallon to 4⅛c. to 4⅝c.

—O-P-D—

## Mack Leblang Joins Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

Robert I. Wishnick, president of Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., manufacturer of chemicals and pigments, has announced the appointment of Mack Leblang as his assistant in the execution of the company's long range program of product research and manufacturing. The company's WITCO research laboratories have long been actively engaged in the development of important processing materials for the chemical industry and of new products to replace increasingly scarce raw materials in various industries.

Wishnick-Tumpeer product and institutional advertising will also be under Mr. Leblang's supervision from the New York office at 295 Madison avenue.

Before joining Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., Mr. Leblang was general manager of Hazard Advertising Company, this city, with whom he had been associated since 1929. While serving in that capacity he was responsible for Wishnick-Tumpeer advertising and is thoroughly acquainted with the company's activities.

—O-P-D—

## Chemical Workers Decline

Wage earners in chemicals and allied products during September were estimated at 727,000 compared with 737,000 in August, and 649,000 in September, 1942. Wage earners in products of petroleum and coal were estimated at 126,000 in September, 127,000 in August and 128,000 in September, 1942.

—O-P-D—

## Oil-Well Drilling Uniform Wage Set

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Approval by the War Labor Board of uniform minimum wage brackets for all oil-well drilling occupations throughout the entire Mid-Continent oil producing region of the United States helps solve a critical oil-producing problem, Acting Petroleum Administrator for War Ralph K. Davies said October 18. The action, recommended by the PAW, completes one phase of a three-part attack on the serious wage and manpower problems which are critically affecting the drilling of oil wells, the PAW stated. Other parts of the program are the establishment of machinery in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission to recruit additional workers, and a plan for advance scheduling of all drilling operations to insure full-time employment with overtime for all drilling employees.

—O-P-D—

## Rockefeller Sells Oil Stocks to Buy Bonds

John D. Rockefeller has sold 200,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey, 500,000 shares of Socony-Vacuum, 100,000 shares of Standard of California, and 50,000 shares of Standard of Indiana to an investment banking group, headed by Dillon, Read & Co. The group will make public offering of these shares today, along with 150,000 shares of the Sinclair Oil Company, acquired from Rockefeller Center, Inc. Mr. Rockefeller stated, according to an announcement issued by Dillon, Read & Co., that he already has large holdings of government bonds, but he wishes to increase these holdings in support of the war effort.

—O-P-D—

## ODT Tankcar Section Head on Coast Named

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Appointment of Edward K. Garrison as Pacific coast regional manager of the tankcar service section of the Division of Petroleum and Other Liquid Transport of the Office of Defense Transportation, with headquarters in San Francisco, was announced October 19 by the ODT. At the same time Mr. Eastman announced establishment of a Los Angeles field office of the Tankcar Service Section under the management of Forrest O. Moore. Mr. Garrison has been general agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroads for forty years. Mr. Moore has been traffic manager of Imperial Refineries in St. Louis, Mo.

—O-P-D—

## *Isobutanes, Butylenes Uses Are Limited*

*—Continued from page 5*

is less than 10,000 gallons per average day of twenty-four hours.

The order states that unless exempt by the above no person shall utilize or otherwise dispose of any C4 fraction otherwise than for the production of aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber or their components. Any person may deliver such material to a consignee upon obtaining a statement from such consignee that such material will be used only in accordance with the directive.

All persons affected by the directive are required to file a report on Form PAW 34 by November 1.

—O-P-D—

## Hughes Heads Marketing District No. 2 for PAW

Ernest L. Hughes, president of the Hughes Oil Company, Chicago, has been named director of marketing for district No. 2, by the Petroleum Administration for War. In his post Hughes will direct marketing activities in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Hughes, a native of Louisville, was formerly in the bulk oil as well as distributing business in Louisville, Ky.

## Naphtha Use as Motor Fuel to Be Curbed

*OPD Washington Bureau*

Limitations on deliveries of naphtha to 125 percent of the amount used by dealers and bulk consumers during the corresponding quarter of 1942 were imposed on suppliers by the Petroleum Administration for War in Petroleum Distribution Order 18, issued October 19. The order became effective October 24 with a provision that between the dates of issuance and effectiveness no deliveries of naphtha in "abnormal" amounts would be allowed.

Naphtha was defined in the order as "any petroleum product having an ASTM 50 percent distillation point lower than 400° F. (ASTM D86-40) including, without limitation, rubber solvents, mineral spirits, cleaners naphtha, Stoddard solvents, stove and lamp naphtha and V. M. & P. naphtha." Expressly excluded from the definition was liquid fuel with an octane rating of 86 or more, or liquefied petroleum gas or any petroleum product which is subject to allocation under any WPB order, or any petroleum product under rationing of the OPA.

The order establishes quotas for dealers and bulk consumers equal to deliveries to them during the corresponding quarter of last year. Upward adjustments of the quarterly quotas may be made upon a certification by the bulk consumer to his supplier that the increased quota is necessary for proper operation of his business and that none of the naphtha delivered will be used as motor fuel.

The principal intent of the order is to stop the use of naphtha as a motor fuel—a practice that has grown up primarily in the Midwest since the rationing of gasoline. Investigations found that some filling stations have gone in heavily for sales promotion of the product, thus placing a drain on supplies for other more essential uses.

—O-P-D—

## *Chemical Workers Show Slight Drop*

*—Continued from page 3*

August 15, 1943, showed the following comparisons:—

| | Aug. 1943 | July 1943 | Aug. 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employment | 170.8 | 169.6 | 157.1 |
| Payroll totals | 322.1 | 315.1 | 254.8 |

Relative employment in the chemical group of industries was 43.2 percent above the average of all industries. Relative payroll totals were 30.6 percent above the general average for industries.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries August 15 was 255.7 (100 equals 1939 average), compared with 257.4 for July 15 and 216.3 for August 15, last year. For payroll totals the index number was 431.7 for August, against 432.0 for July and 326.4 for August, 1942.

### Detailed Comparisons

**Employment**

(100=1939 average)

| | 1943 Aug. | 1943 July | 1942 Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemicals | 255.7 | 257.4 | 216.3 |
| Chemicals not elsewhere classified | 169.3 | 168.2 | 158.9 |
| Cottonseed oil | 87.1 | 78.7 | 69.2 |
| Drugs, medicines, insecticides | 170.1 | 170.1 | 137.1 |
| Fertilizers | 100.3 | 95.3 | 91.8 |
| Paint and varnishes | 106.5 | 106.8 | 102.6 |
| Petroleum, refined | 113.4 | 112.6 | 110.8 |
| Rayon and allied products | 109.1 | 108.9 | 106.1 |
| Soap | 94.5 | 94.1 | 98.7 |

**Payroll Totals**

(100=1939 average)

| | 1943 Aug. | 1943 July | 1942 Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemicals | 431.7 | 432.0 | 326.4 |
| Chemicals not elsewhere classified | 281.0 | 277.0 | 221.6 |
| Cottonseed oil | 150.4 | 133.0 | 91.9 |
| Drugs, medicines, insecticides | 238.7 | 231.6 | 165.2 |
| Fertilizer | 198.2 | 188.9 | 148.8 |
| Paint and varnishes | 159.7 | 157.5 | 128.5 |
| Petroleum refining | 184.8 | 179.9 | 139.9 |
| Rayon and allied products | 168.4 | 168.6 | 143.2 |
| Soap | 146.1 | 138.1 | 126.5 |

—O-P-D—

## Duce Quits PAW

Resignation of J. Terry Duce, director of PAW's Foreign Division, has been announced by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes. Mr. Duce returns to the California-Arabian Standard Oil Company, of which he is vice-president and director. No one has been named to succeed him

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

ANHYDROUS

PHOSGENE

(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)

NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.

LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

# Fertilizer Materials

***Production of Crude Materials at Peak Levels—Steady Farm Movement Desired to Relieve Storage Facilities***

Production of superphosphate and potash salts have remained keyed to peak levels and an increase in ammonia nitrate output is expected. The recent releases of soda nitrate and ammonia sulphate have also added color to the prospective supply situation. Fertilizer mixers have taken these crude materials as rapidly as facilities would permit and it is now up to the purchasing power and storage space of the farmer.

War Food Administration has urged farmers to apply for mixed fertilizers for Fall and Spring requirements and to accept delivery during the Fall and Winter months. WFA officials state that because of transportation, labor and storage conditions, it is necessary to keep mixed fertilizer moving if manufacturers are to meet farmers' requirements. They also assert that it is expected that between 10 and 12 percent more chemical fertilizer will be available to farmers in the 1943-1944 season than during the past season when a record of 10,500,000 tons were used. From present indications, it looks as though the tonage of mixed fertilizer that will be produced and sold during the coming season will establish a new high record.

Regardless of constant heavy withdrawals of superphosphate, production has more than offset the demand with a resultant expansion in the supply. Present production is the solution of an operating problem. Every plant is running to capacity and it remains to be seen how long this pace can be maintained under prevailing labor conditions. Some producers have taken a more optimistic view of the triple situation and are convinced that the long prevailing stringency will be relieved to some extent after the turn of the year.

Recent heavy importations of bones and tankage will never reach fertilizer bins. The bones are for gelatin and the tankage for feeding requirements. Both markets have remained practically bare of stocks while demand has shown no sign of relaxation.

Producers of American soda nitrate and A-N-L offer November contracts at unchanged prices.

### Price Changes

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.8 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Production not fully sufficient to meet October requirements. Buying conditions expected to improve as season advances. Facilities appeared ample to meet demand when put in motion. Deliveries in the West reported two weeks behind schedule.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Regular contract shipments held a fair average during month. Increased allocations stimulated interest, but additional orders held within conservative limits. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 9,400 pounds. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended October 16, indicate a production of 39,414,680 pounds from that source.

Fish Meal.—Limited stocks hold trading to a minimum basis in the East. Production increased in the West, although sellers offered sparingly. War Food Administration purchased 180,000 pounds of sardine meal at ceiling price, Richmond, Calif., on September 29, also in October 30 tons, Richmond, Calif., and 30 tons, San Francisco.

Soda Nitrate. — Improved supply outlook continued to attract interest, although there seemed to be no urgent desire to extend commitments at this time. Regular contract shipments represented most of the week's movement. Producers of American grade offered November shipments at unchanged prices.

Tankage.—Continued heavy importations were recorded. Arrivals recently included 48,251 bags, 2,623 cakes, 577 cakes of greaves and 4,135 bags of liver and glandular meal, all for feeding purposes. Nitrogenous tankage remained difficult to buy in the open market. Buyers appeared to be well covered by existing contracts.

## Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Capacity production was reported. The scarcity of high grade Tennessee rock at producing points has necessitated the use of Florida rock. Heavy domestic purchases in addition to large domestic requirements have taxed output and producers are facing an operating problem. In other words it seemed to be a question of how long peak production could be sustained under the present shortage of labor.

Superphosphate.—Stocks have increased somewhat above the seasonal average, as a result of continued heavy production. According to some producers, the outlook for triple has improved and an easement of buying conditions is expected after the turn of the year. Census Bureau gave the total supply of normal 18 percent a.p.a. at 1,217,733 tons for August. Shipments were 516,070 tons, leaving stocks on hand August 31 at 701,663 tons, compared with 677,777 tons for the previous month. Supplies of concentrated 45 percent were 53,256 tons against 49,056 tons for the month of July.

## Potashes

While mixers were keenly interested in the supply situation, reports indicated there was a growing tendency to use substitute materials in view of the shortage of potash for agricultural use. Regular contract deliveries were chiefly responsible for the week's movement. Production remained at peak levels but due to a heavier demand for industrial and chemical uses and to the allocation of about 10 percent of our total production to Great Britain and Canada, the supply of potash for fertilizer use will be somewhat less than in 1942-1943.

## Sulphur and Pyrites

Demand was reported heavy with supply fully adequate to meet requirements. Consumers, in several instances, were inclined to cover forward wants in an endeavor to avoid possible delays in shipment arising from labor shortage and transportation difficulties. Some imported pyrites arrived recently. The market remained steady at former price levels.

### Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 22.—The coal strike in the South with consequent closing down of steel plants and by-product coke

*—Continued on page 62*

**Association Meetings**

***Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 27 and 28.***

***National Pest Control Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, October 25 to 27.***

***Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9***

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U. S. A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Selected SPENT FULLERS EARTH
THE UNEXCELLED CONDITIONER
Used by Leading Fertilizer Manufacturers With Today's Synthetics
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
Incorporated
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% $K_2O$. ALSO 50% $K_2O$
MANURE SALTS 22% $K_2O$ MINIMUM

This Trade-Mark is a Monument to a Great Desert Victory

THE RED INDIAN symbol is the trade-mark of Potash Company of America, one of the major units in the potash industry.

This young, vigorous industry was born of battle—an American battle in the desert of our own great west.

Both in agriculture and in industry, the P.C.A. Red Indian symbol grows steadily in importance. Keep your eye on this trade-mark. Throughout the war and in the peace which follows Victory, it is a safe symbol to tie to.

It stands for Potash of uniform quality, for co-operation with, and service to the fertilizer industry, to the highest possible degree.

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## "F.M.C." Ready-to-Work Equipment!

WESTINGHOUSE C. I. HORIZ. SURFACE CONDENSER; 1000 sq. ft. 495 brass tubes, dished
TUBULAR COPPER CONDENSER; 20' x 6', 220 copper tubes
INGERSOLL RAND COMPRESSOR; 10 x 10, steam drive
KIEFER 18 SPOUT GRAVITY FILLER; 2 PNEUMATIC SCALE POWDER FILLERS; circular and straight line type
STANDARD AUTOMATIC 15 spout VACUUM FILLER
10 AUTOCLAVES FORGED STEEL; 4' x 40'
6 C. I. SQUARE RETORTS 36" x 36" x 35'
75 COPPER STEAM JKTD. KETTLES; 20 to 750 gal.
4 HYDRAULIC PRESSES; 11" x 21", 16" x 25", 24" x 24"
2 PATTERSON, PORCELAIN LINED PEBBLE MILLS; 23" x 21"
2 SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINES
3 KINNEY VACUUM PUMPS; 8" x 6", 10" x 14"
10 CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS; DAVIS, BUFFALO, PENNSYLVANIA SCHNEIBLE, GOULD, BURKE
2 WORTHINGTON & DEVINE DUPLEX DRY VACUUM PUMPS, 12" x 12" x 12"
CHECK RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE FOR EQUIPMENT TO FIT YOUR NEEDS!

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK


# Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

**Help Wanted and Positions Sought** — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

**All Other Classified Advertisements** — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

### Containers Wanted

WANTED—Containers for paint and varnish products; half-pint, pint, quart, gallon. Glass, fiber or metal. Large or small lots considered. Write description, price, etc., to BOX 674, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Equipment Offered

BIRD SOLID bowl continuous filter for sale. Perfect condition. BOX 673, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Thousands of once used dried egg powder waxed and crepe barrel liners. Can be used for chemicals. Also for packing machinery. Write or wire H. Gartenberg & Co., 412 West Pershing road, Chicago.

FOR SALE—White color card chip mounting machine, bought new approximately 10 years ago, in excellent condition, with plenty of tills and daubers. BOX 679, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Equipment Offered

STAINLESS STEEL—18-8 mixing tanks, thicker than 14 gauge, 47 in. deep, 46 in. diameter, 300-gallon capacity. Pitched bottom with 1 in. stainless steel drain. Satin finish all over and fitted with 4 leg sockets. Perfect condition, absolutely new, never used. Limited quantity, subject to prior sale, $450 each, f.o.b. Newark, N. J. Beverage Products, 1645 Glenwood avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

—*Continued on page 61*


# KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK!

## INVEST IN WAR BONDS and Speed up Production with "CONSOLIDATED" Machinery

## *LIQUIDATION*

**Machinery and Equipment of a Compounding and Grease Plant**
**554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.**

**STEEL VERTICAL TANKS**
4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9'x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 6' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal.
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5" high, 480 gal.

**MIXING TANKS**
1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven.

**STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES**
1—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal.
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

**STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS**
8—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3200 gal.

**SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK**

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined, Other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x9' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Williey SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 36" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.
10—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
5—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 6' x 24'.
1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.

**SPECIAL**
4—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

**ROTEX SIFTERS**
4—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.
Excellent rebuilt condition.
Inspect at our Newark Shops

1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 9, 24 leaves, 2" C.C.: 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—8' Denver HYDRO-CLASSIFIER, with motors.
9—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXER; Other sizes.
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".
3—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
4—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 110', 14" x 30', 14" x 65', 30" x 425'.
1—Dracco PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR, 30 T. P. H. with dust collector.

**HARD TO GET**
6—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS.

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150-ton capacity
**BLAST FURNACE**
and accessories
**NASHVILLE, TENN.**

Blowing Engines; Turbo Blower, 25000 C. F. M. at 18 P. S. I.; Briquetting Equipment; Dracco Pneumatic Conveyor for 30 T.P.H. with Dracco Dust Collector; Drum Hoists; 44 AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

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ARRANGE TO INSPECT

## *Liquidation*

Equipment of
**Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant**
Boston Harbor, Mass.

18—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons
2—5' x 40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers
18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2
*Send for Complete List*

**WANTED: Idle Machines**
Single items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

*Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock*

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

**CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.**
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

*Buy War Bonds And Stamps Weekly*

**JUST PURCHASED!**

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 12-42" x 42" shelves.
1—2¼" x 1½" Hard Rubber Centrifugal Pump.
1—3' x 4' Lead Lined Steel Tank.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. Vacuum Pan, without jacket.
1—Pfaudler 4' x 4' Open Top Tank.
1—500 gal. Steel Agitated Jacketed Kettle.
1—100 gal. Duriron Jacketed Kettle.
1—22" x 40" Closed Top Lead Lined Tank.
1—4' x 4' x 2' Cone Lead Lined Wash Tank.
1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Still with lead condenser and piping.
1—500 gal. Steel Jacketed Still.
1—Lead Coil Condenser.

All the above
PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW

**SPECIALS!**

1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Devine No. 23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 13—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, Jacketed. Vacuum Type, 100 gal.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ¾" shell.
1—Christie Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 75'.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
4—Rotary Vacuum 30" x 11' to 5' x 30'.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
10—Rotary Dryers 6' x 30' to 8' x 70'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
2—Pfaudler 300 gal. Jacketed Kettles, with side agitators.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2' 6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 2000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
5—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
10—40", 48" Direct Motor Driven Centrifugals.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, jacketed, 75 gal.
1—Ross Mammoth 40 gal. Pony Mixer.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jacketed, 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—Shriver 32" x 32" Cast Iron Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36" x 36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary, 4' x 6' to 12' x 20'.
5—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Patterson 2'6" x 3'6" Tube Mill, porcelain lined, PRACTICALLY NEW.
2—Micro Pulverizers, Nos. 2 and 4.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
6—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal. Vacuum.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20" x 8'.
10—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Aluminum, 1½" to 3".

Lot of Lead Pipe and Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full Line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

**YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED**
**SEND US YOUR LISTINGS**

**BRILL Equipment Co.**
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK


# Business Wants and Offers

*—Continued from page 60*

## Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—200-gal., 50-pound steam jacketed, heavy duty, double arm dough and chemical mixer. Each arm on separate 30 H. P. gear reduction drive. Mixer complete with one slip ring motor, one repulsion-induction motor, starters, and two silent chain drives. Both motors 15 H. P., 550 V., three-phase, 60-cycle. BOX 677, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

## Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 642, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

URGENTLY WANTED — Kelly filter press from No. 150 to No. 450; rod mill, approximately 4 ft. by 6 ft.; 9 ft. to 10 ft. diameter, cone bottom; tanks 4,000 gallon. BOX 678, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.


**SPECIAL**

**6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.**
**12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.**

1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Sperry 18" x 18' Iron Filter Press.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
2—½" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Condenser and Receiver.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1200 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

**Only Partial Listings**
**Write for Complete Bulletins**
**We Buy Your Surplus Machinery**

**STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY**
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.


## Materials Offered

FOR SALE—All kinds of roots, herbs, barks, flowers, berries and beeswax. We are ready to consider your order on any of the above items. Coeburn Produce Company, Corner Second and Grand streets, Coeburn, Va.

BELLADONNA LEAVES—4,000 pounds, 75c. a pound, baled in heavy burlap; available immediate delivery, subject to prior sale. Would consider contract for 5,000 pounds two-year-old belladonna root. R. M. Weygandt, Canby, Oregon.

AVAILABLE—1943 quality crops—U.S.P. standard dried, powdered, tincture: belladonna, henbane, stramonium, digitalis, calendula, wormwood, sage, Am. saffron. Nevada Herbs Co., 314 Granite, Reno, Nev.

FOR SALE—150 drums cod liver fatty acids. If interested address BOX 675, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

## Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 643, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL PURCHASE odd lots gums, crude drugs, spices, no lot too small or too big any quality or condition. BOX 668, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 661, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

## Plants Offered

FOR SALE—Glycerine distillation plant, capacity 300-500 lb. C.P. hourly. Plant may be inspected in operation. Wurster & Sanger, Inc., 5201 South Kenwood avenue, Chicago 15, Ill.

FORMER CHEMICAL plant, 1-story brick buildings; 65,000 sq. ft., 20-30 ft. headroom, concrete floors, drains, two large high-pressure water-tube boilers, railroad siding, yard, unrestricted district Newark, N. J. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building, COrtlandt 7-9377.

## Positions Vacant

VARNISH COOKER for paint factory in Long Island City; permanent position; good salary. BOX 671, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.


**Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!**

**UNION** Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

**IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!**

**Wire Collect for Prices and Details!**

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles. 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

**WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS**

**Union Standard Equipment Co.**
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.


## Positions Vacant

HEAD CHEMIST wanted to take full charge of manufacturing textile chemical specialties, for well established concern. Excellent opportunity, and good salary for qualified man. Our employees know of this advertisement. State age, experience, draft status. BOX 667, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMANAGER — Well-known manufacturer of maintenance paints and building specialties requires salesmanager or good assistant. Must be experienced in our line and capable of doing field sales training work. Excellent salary to start and a profit sharing arrangement. Right party will become permanent part of organization with outstanding opportunity for advancement. All parties in our employ notified of this ad. State age, past experience in full detail with first application. BOX 672, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACIST WANTED—Experienced in the manufacture of elixirs, syrups, ointments, etc. State age, draft status, salary, etc. BOX 676, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT PRODUCTION supervisor, experienced with roller mills. Permanent position with progressive firm. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Advise age, training, experience, salary desired, draft status, and submit a recent snapshot. BOX 680, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

*—Continued on page 62*


**Filters and Filter Presses**

**SHRIVER** 12" Lead plate and frame, closed delivery.
**OLIVER UNITED** Skeleton, 18" filter press.
**SHRIVER** Type Skeleton, 24" filter press.
**OLIVER** 3' x 2" Continuous Filter, Redwood Drum, stainless steel fittings.
**OLIVER** 4' x 5' Continuous Filters, stainless fittings.
**SHRIVER** 36" plate and frame, closed delivery.
**JOHNSON** Center Feed 18", open delivery.

**MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)**
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

**BUCKET ELEVATORS**

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 x 18 | 10 x 15 | 9 x 14 | 9 x 13 |
| 9 x 12 | 8 x 16 | 8 x 15 | 8 x 14 |
| 8 x 13 | 8 x 12 | 7 x 12 | 7 x 11 |
| 7 x 10 | 6 x 10 | 6 x 9 | 6 x 7 |

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.
NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

**CONVEYORS**

RUBBER BELT

14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW

6" — 7½" — 8" — 10" — 12" — 14" — 16" — 18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

**STEEL BINS**

Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

| Cu. ft. | Dimensions |
|---|---|
| 35,184 | 18'4" x 70' x 27'5" high |
| 19,592 | 11'3" x 40'6" x 43' high |
| 10,440 | 12' x 58' x 15' high |
| 9,270 | 12' x 51'6" x 15' high |
| 7,460 | 10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high |
| 4,527 | 12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high |

Also various BINS as follows:

4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—1,116 cu. ft. and under
5— 896 cu. ft. and under
6— 640 cu. ft. and under
7— 532 cu. ft. and under
12— 370 cu. ft. and under
11— 288 cu. ft. and under

**STEEL BALLS**
120 Ton Steel Balls, ¾" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office.
P.O.B. 188, Easton, Pa.

**HEAT and POWER CO.**
45 Bond Street
NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

# Fertilizer Materials

## Markets at Other Centers

*—Continued from page 59*

ovens is regarded with concern by distributors of basic slag and sulphate of ammonia. Orders for these fertilizer materials are reported far in advance of production. While superphosphate production is showing monthly advances over last year, it is claimed that difficulties in meeting goals set by the War Food Administration, will increase as the season advances principally because of a probable inadequate supply of sulphuric acid available to rock phosphate acidulating plants.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—FISH SCRAP.—Any sales of this ammoniate were limited, as production has about ceased, unless the operations of the vessels off North Carolina coast which are about to begin the fall season, make substantial additions to the supply. Since the movements of the fish have almost eluded calculation, there is not much prospect that stocks will be materially augmented. Fishing at all points north of Chesapeake Bay and including that area, have come to a close. The last of the Jersey operators shut down within the week. Producers have no incentive to hold scrap because they cannot get more than the ceiling, which is $1.21 per unit, with scrap transformed into meal also under a ceiling.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Trade in the general fertilizer materials market was quiet. However, with orders continuing in good volume, tone remained firm to steady, even though most of the current business was routine. Orders for blood revealed considerable buyer interest. Tankage movement has been a little better, with tone thoroughly steady. Bone materials moved fairly well, although without any spectacular feature.

Los Angeles, Oct. 22.—The course of the crude fertilizer materials market in California last week was very much unchanged and uneventful. Deliveries of ammonia nitrate were gradually catching up and the chemical nitrogen situation was somewhat comfortable. As usual, organics were actively sought and the market afforded an inadequate supply. Fish meal is being parceled out as produced. Superphosphate arriving here from other parts of the country is still in insufficient supply.

Ruling prices are:—BONE MEAL.—Offering light. Quoted at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed variety.

FISH MEAL.—Production quite fair. 67 percent protein material at $77.50 per ton.

—O-P-D—

# Business Wants

*—Continued from page 61*

## Positions Wanted

MANAGER of parent or branch paint manufacturing plant, excellent reference for both sales work, plant production and research work in both retail and industrial finishes. BOX 669, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL EXECUTIVE—Capable installing, operating, buying raw materials, for vanillin, coumarin, ethyl vanillin, and allied aromatics plants. Knowledge of perfumery. Prefer connection with large essential oil house wanting own aromatic plant after war. Would like to do cooperative development with perfumer, of new synthetic aromatics for exclusive use in original composition specialties of house. Can show many interesting new aromatics now. American. Draft exempt. BOX 670, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.


**75 TANKS**

**VERTICAL-TINNED**

**Varnish Storage Tanks 4′ Dia. x 5′6″ and 6′ high complete with covers and shut off cocks.**

**500 GALS. CAPACITY**

**Lots of 10 - $12.50 each**

**EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

EMIL A. SCHROTH, OWNER

41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK 5, N. J.

Phone: Mitchell 2-3536


# *Soap Formulas Ordered Modified*

*—Continued from page 3*

builders, as substitutes for fats, of the following amounts:—

| Type | Rosin | Rosin or builders |
|---|---|---|
| Toilet bars | 2 percent | None |
| Fine fabrics | 5 percent | None |
| Floating Soap | 2 percent | None |
| White Laundry | 4 percent | None |
| Chips and granules (62 percent class) | 5 percent | 5 percent |
| Chips and granules (82 percent class) | 5 percent | 10 percent |

**No change is required for washing powder, hand paste, liquid soap or yellow laundry soap. The latter is standardized at 58 percent total anhydrous soap, of which 62.5 percent is maximum content; balance, rosin.**

The order defines the base period as meaning the thirty-day period ending July 17, 1942, "or if the soap product was offered for sale in said 30-day period by a manufacturer but was not produced therein and was produced prior thereto by him, it means the most recent period prior thereto when such product was produced by him."

Requirements of the order apply to soap converters as well as manufacturers and defines converters as "any person who uses soap made by others as a raw material, and by the addition of other materials, including, but not limited to, silicates, phosphates, abrasive, borax, corn meal, and soda ash, makes a finished product which is sold for detergent uses."

For the purpose of the order the various types of soap are divided into seven classes as follows:—

Class 1—All bar soaps (except bar laundry soaps in class 6) with a base anhydrous soap content of 60 percent or more. (Base anhydrous soap content means the anhydrous soap content derived from fats and oils only which was present in a soap product produced in the base period).

Class 2—All packaged soap in the form of chips, flakes, powder, granules, or similar packaged forms with a base anhydrous soap content of 85 percent or more.

Class 3—All packaged soap in the form of chips, flakes, powder granules, or similar packaged forms, with a base anhydrous soap content of 70 percent or more, but less than 85 percent.

Class 4—All packaged soaps in the forms of chips, flakes, powder, granules, or similar packaged forms with a base anhydrous soap content of 50 percent or more, but less than 70 percent.

Class 5—All white laundry bar soap of less than 60 percent base anhydrous soap content.

Class 6—All rosin yellow laundry bar soap.

Class 7—All other forms of soap not included in classes 1 to 6, including, but not limited to, solid soap sold in bulk packages, package or bulk washing powder, paste potash soaps, liquid soaps, paste and powdered hand soaps, shaving creams and shaving soaps, shampoo soaps, and soap chips, flaxes, powder, or granulated products not included in classes 1 to 6.

Restrictions on the contents of soap are found in subsection (d) of the order which states that on and after November 1, no manufacturer shall produce any soap product unless the contents thereof shall comply with the following requirements:—

(1) The anhydrous soap content derived from fats and oils only of any soap product within Class 1 shall be an amount equal to 98 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product and the rosin soap content of such product shall exceed the rosin soap content of the product as manufactured in the base period by an amount equal to 2 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product.

(2) The anhydrous soap content derived from fats and oils only of any soap product within Class 2 shall be an amount equal to 95 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product and the rosin soap content of such product shall exceed the rosin soap content of the product as manufactured in the base period by an amount equal to 5 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product.

(3) The anhydrous soap content derived from fats and oils only of any soap product within Class 3 shall be an amount equal to 85 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product and the rosin soap content shall exceed the rosin soap content of the product as manufactured in the base period by an amount equal to 5 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product, and, in addition thereto, the amount of rosin soap, builders, or rosin soap and builders, shall exceed the quantity of such materials contained in said product as manufactured in the base period by a further amount equal to 10 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product.

(4) The anhydrous soap content derived from fats and oils only of any soap product within Class 4 shall be an amount equal to 90 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product and the rosin soap content of such product shall exceed the rosin soap content of the product as manufactured in the base period by an amount equal to 5 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product, and in addition thereto the quantity of rosin soap, builders, or rosin soap and builders in the product shall exceed the quantity of rosin soap, builders, or rosin soap and builders contained in the product as manufactured in the base period by a further amount equal to 5 percent of the base anhydrous soap content of such product.

(5) The total anhydrous soap content of a soap product within Class 5 shall not be greater than 42 percent and rosin soap shall comprise not less, and not more, than 4 percent of such content.

(6) The total anhydrous soap content of any soap product within Class 6 shall not be greater than 58 percent, and rosin soap shall comprise not less than 37½ percent of such content.

(7) No change shall be required with respect to the contents of any soap product within Class 7. The moisture content of a soap product in its finished state shall not exceed the moisture content of such product in its finished state as produced in the base period. The contents of a soap product shall be computed as of the time of manufacture.

WFA officials explained that rosin and other domestic non-fats are being substituted because some of the more common soap making materials—principally palm and coconut oils—are imported and in short supply, and the domestic vegetable oils available for that purpose will not be sufficient to make the quantity necessary to meet civilian needs.

The OPA action—amendment No. 2 to Commodity Practices Regulation 1, which is effective October 20—calls for continuation of present maximum prices as long as the anhydrous soap content or "dry" soap content, does not fall below 99 percent in bar soaps and 97 percent in packaged soap. Where percentages of the anhydrous soap content fall below the prescribed percentages, OPA requires that manufacturers either reduce their prices proportionately or commensurately increase the size of the bar or package. Manufacturers are required to report to OPA all changes in anhydrous soap content.

—O-P-D—

## C.J. Brand Better

Charles J. Brand, secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, is expected to return to his office during this week. Mr. Brand was taken ill while attending a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York in early October and was subsequently confined to Doctors' Hospital, Washington.

—O-P-D—

**W. R. Grace** was the name given to a Liberty ship launched recently at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard, Baltimore, Md. The ship is named in honor of the founder of W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

# *Recent Imports*

**All matter under this head fully protected by copyright**

ARROWROOT FLOUR—2,000 bgs, 222,000 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
BABASSU KERNELS—17,596 bgs, 1,759,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
1,666 bgs, 166,600 lbs, Irving Trust Co
5,666 bgs, 566,600 lbs
BALSAM, COPAIBA—2 cs, 200 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
BARBASCO ROOT—2,601 bls, National City Bank
113 cs, National City Bank
BEEF EXTRACT—500 cs, Armour & Co
BONES—15,561 bgs, Baugh & Sons
INDUSTRIAL—3,287 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
REJECT—2,316 bgs, Armour & Co
BRISTLES—12 cs, Harry Glasberg & Co
2 cs, Merchants Bank of New York
30 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co
42 cs, F H Cone & Co
13 cs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Corp
41 cs, N Wagman Co
25 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
CARAWAY SEED—5 bgs, Barr Shipping Co
CASEIN—834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
2,034 bgs, 264,420 lbs, F H Paul & Stein Bros
1,253 bgs, 162,890 lbs, Wm Diehl & Co
2,084 bgs, 270,920 lbs, American-British Chemical Supplies
167 bgs, 21,710 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
751 bgs, 97,630 lbs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co
550 bgs, 71,500 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Max Landau & Co
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Fleischman, Burd Co
2,392 lbs, 310,960 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
3,334 bgs, 433,420 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
5,170 bgs, 672,100 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
424 bgs, 55,120 lbs, Republic Chemical Co
10,918 bgs, 1,419,340 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—262 bgs, 39,300 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
100 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Merchants National Bank
2,065 bgs, 305,250 lbs
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
FLEASEED HUSK—66 bgs, Laxseed Co, Inc
3 bgs, Peek & Velsor
41 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GLYCERIN—866 dms
GUM, ASAFETIDA—1 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
KARAYA—133 bgs, 26,600 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
33 bgs, 6,600 lbs, E Meer & Co
33 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
TRAGACANTH—5 cs, Vahen, Simidian & Co
4 cs, Habib Sabet
6 cs, Ava Kian Bros
5 cs, Orbis Product Corp
HAIR—12 bls
CATTLE TAIL—32 bls, Armour & Co
EAR—5 cs, Ernest P Henning
1 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
14 cs, Armour & Co
GOAT—86 bls, Sheer Son
58 bls, Arms Textile Mfg Co
7 bls, Alexander, Murphy & Co
18 bls, Azadbeg Karabagui
HOGS—48 cs, Dodwell & Co
41 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
HORSE—71 cs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Co
293 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Son Co
18 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co
40 cs, A A Krejtman, Inc
40 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co
152 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
90 cs, N Wagman Co
468 cs, F H Cone & Co
MANE—140 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
HENBANE LEAVES—5 bgs, Biddle, Sawyer & Co
HONEY—150 bbls, J G Paton
100 bbls, Credo Commodities Co
50 bbls, Geck Trading Corp
IPECAC ROOT—6 bgs, S B Penick & Co
JABORANDI LEAVES—3 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
208 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co
80 bls, Kachurin Drug Co
KAMALA POWDER—5 bgs, W E Martin
14 bgs, S B Penick & Co
5 bgs, Sea Coast Laboratories
MEAT EXTRACT—1,500 cs, National City Bank
10 cs
1,500 cs, Swift & Co
1,000 cs, Libby, McNeil & Libby
600 cs, Charles Hollinshed Co
MEDICINAL PREP—62 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MENTHOL—12 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
4 cs, National City Bank
OIL, CASTOR—306 dms
207,000 kilos
COD—200 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co
MURU MURU—25 dms, Durkee Famous Foods
NEATSFOOT—164 trcs
251 cks, Eugenio Lang
PEPPERMINT—7 cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
8 cs
PETITGRAIN—17 dms, Guaranty Trust Co
SASSAFRAS—5 dms, Irving Trust Co
RHUBARB—2 bgs, Peek & Velsor
RESIN, VEGETABLE—96 cs, L W Dumont Co
SAGE LEAVES—6 bls, Credo Commodities Co
SOAP BARK—102 bls, W R Grace & Co
TANKAGE—10,184 bgs, 1,018,400 lbs, Wilson & Co
2,623 cakes, Weaver & Hugi
31 bgs, 3,100 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
9,367 bgs, 936,700 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
537 bgs, 53,700 lbs, Anewalt, Schmitt, Inc
3,057 bgs, 305,700 lbs, Kentucky Chemical Industries, Inc
10,278 bgs, 1,027,800 lbs
4,221 bgs, 422,100 lbs, Swift & Co
4,480 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Armour & Co
6,096 bgs, 609,600 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
GREAVES—557 cks, Charles Hollinshed Co
LIVER & GLANDULAR—4,135 bgs, Swift & Co
TEAWASTE—11,001 bgs, Citro Chemical Co
TIMBO ROOT—20 cs, National City Bank
18 bls, Bankers Trust Co
195 cs
TUCUM KERNELS—1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co
3,770 bgs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
VALERIAN ROOT—50 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
3 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
VANILLA BEANS—53 cs, 5,300 lbs, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
479 cs, 47,900 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
38 cs, 3,800 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
269 cs, 26,900 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
845 cs, 84,500 lbs, National City Bank
174 cs, 17,400 lbs, Tradesman National Bank
104 cs, 10,400 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
192 cs, 19,200 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
WAX, BEES—40 bgs, Duncan, Fox, & Co
CARNAUBA—151 bgs, Credo Commodities Co
148 bgs, Cornelius Product Co
42 bgs, Francisco Preve
63 bgs, Philipp Bros
76 bgs, Tranship, Inc
125 bgs, F B Hass & Co
226 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
176 bgs, Wax & Rosin Product Co
63 bgs, Gillespie & Co
38 bgs, E A Bromund Co
100 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co
539 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
68 bgs, D F Young
163 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp
133 bgs, Neuberg Chemical Corp
913 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
213 bgs, Distributing & Trading Co
125 bgs, Wm Looser & Co
1,043 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
1,563 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
1,589 bgs, Smith & Nichols
776 bgs, W R Grace & Co
2,138 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp


**CLEANING MILLING**

GUMS, DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS

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